

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1850.

NO. 49.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

VOL. L.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
THERE will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th inst., a **HOUSE AND LOT**, in Butler township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Busby, John Walter, and others, containing 5 ACRES, about 2 Acres of which are in excellent timber. The balance is in a good state of cultivation, with a good proportion of Meadow. There is an excellent thriving ORCHARD on it, bearing a variety of choice fruit not to be surpassed. The improvements are a **DOUBLE LOG HOUSE**, with a running stream of water near the door, a Log Barn, nearly new, a Spring-house, &c. other Outbuildings. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known by
F. W. KNAUSS,
S. P. KNAUSS,
Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a large variety of PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Oct. 7.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

THE subscriber offers for sale, on advantageous terms,
AT FARM, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, near Mark's Church, 4 miles below Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to Baltimore, containing about **109 ACRES**, of which about 20 Acres are in Woodland—the residue in first-rate orchard, and a large quantity of excellent Meadow. The improvements are a large double two-story **FRAME DWELLING HOUSE**, weather-boarded, a good weather-boarded frame Barn, Wagon shed, Corn crib, &c. There are two wells of water near the house. This property was used for many years as a TAVERN & FARM, and is admirably suited for that, if desired.
If the above property is not sold before Saturday the 26th of October next, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale on the premises at one o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known by
JACOB NORBECK.
Sept. 9.

LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, Oct. 1st, 1850.

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| Addison Milla | Kemp Sarah |
| Artist Daguerre | Lower Emanuel E. |
| Alison Hiers of Robert | Lain William H. |
| Alms Clifton | Little Joseph H. |
| Researcher Henry or Geo. Little George | Lightner Nathaniel |
| Beiler Hannah | Lenker David |
| Bell George H. | M |
| Black Michael | Mazareni Fanny |
| Bolden Samuel 2 | Miller Jacob |
| Boons Charlotte | Musker George |
| Bosman John R. | Myers Isaac |
| Beard George | Newcomer Henry |
| Bricker Henry | O |
| Brigel John | Orndorff Peter |
| Carpenter Doct. | Orr Eliza |
| Canwell James | R |
| Cambell W. L. | Rodgers Peter |
| Culp Maria | Rex Jacob |
| Cole Lucia | Rhine Rosanna |
| Deardorff Anthony | Reed Peter |
| Diehl T. | Schreier John D. |
| Desvaldt Sarah | Seamon J. P. 2 |
| Diehl Elias | Smith Jacob 2 |
| Evergreens Charles | Smith Peter |
| Epley George | Staudenmeyer L. R. |
| Frazier Thomas F. 4 | Strausbaugh A. |
| Frazier Ellen F. | T |
| Fuchs Conrad | Todd & Dawson |
| Fairfield J. S. R. | Toland Matthew |
| Faulk George | Tommas Trueman |
| G | Tranmer Louisa |
| Guinn Catharine | W |
| Gloik Andrews | Wilson Ann |
| Gallagher Mary J. | Wilson William |
| H | White John |
| Hamilton John | White Eliza |
| Harger John | Weaver John |
| Harrison John | Welch Samuel |
| Hazer M. | Walker Margaret |
| Henderson John | Walker Joseph |
| Hensil Mary | Wagoner John |
| Hornor Eli | Wagoner Peter |
| Hosier Nancy | Wade James |
| Herr John | Wagner Henry W. |
| I | Young Jane |
| Irvine Wm. | Yetz William |
| Kephart Peter | Z |
| Kennedy Patrick | Ziegler Emanuel |

Persons calling for letters in the above list, will please say they are advertised.

Oct. 7.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers have, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership in the Firm of Adams & Co., in Gettysburg, Adams county. Those indebted to the Firm are desired to call with either of the subscribers, and settle the same, on or before the 1st of December, as after that date the books will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection, and those who have claims are requested to present them.

DANIEL CROUSE,
MARTIN SHELLEY.
Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1850.

NOTICE.

Estate of William McClellan, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration, do bonus, and an inventory of the estate of the late WILLIAM McCLELLAN, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same Borough, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.
WM. C. McCLELLAN, Adm'r.
Sept. 2.

PLAIN and Changeable Suits, Hats, & Fancy Alpaca, Mous-de-laine, Flans, & Embroidered Cashmeres, for sale at
THE JEW.
O hand and for sale cheap, a FEW STOVES, among which is a Hot & Cold Steam, &c. &c. &c.
GEO. A. SNOLDS.
Oct. 7.

Choice Poetry.

"LOVEST THOU ME?"

BY MARY ELVING.

"Lovest thou Me more than these?"

Mother! bending o'er the cradle

Of thy earliest born,

Watching till the blue eyes open

To the rosy dawn;

Pouring from its pure fountain

Earth's idolatry;

Listen to the voice that murmureth

"Lovest thou Me?"

Sister! by the "midnight taper"

Counting labor light,

For thy childhood's best beloved,

In his manhood's might;

Still for him thine eye to heaven

Lifting tenderly;

Back to thee that whisper stealthily

"Lovest thou Me?"

Maiden! with a deeper trusting

Than a sister's own;

With the silent star to watch thee

Dreaming—all alone;

Dreaming of the star that lighteth

Earth and Heaven to thee!

Start not when another asketh

"Lovest thou Me?"

Oh! our hearts by earth's love

Learn the love of Heaven;

Not to wear from the Creator

Was his "careless" given.

He who tunes our spirit's harp-strings

To such harmony,

Well may breathe upon them sweetly

"Lovest thou Me?"

THE PRIDE OF MAN.

BY EDGAR A. LORR.

Pray, can you tell me why that man

Should be so often proud?

When all the world he has, at last

Must be the winding thread?

His resting place the silent tomb

So silent of its dreary gloom!

Why should he scorn his fellow-man

And treat him with disdain?

Why should he sink his heaven-born soul

In the bold rush for gain?

That he may make a brilliant show

While millions pine in want and woe?

Ah yes, full many crave the food

The rich man may not give;

And pass the weary hours of life

In gloom from day to day;

And proud men turn in lofty scorn

From those who were their equals born.

And o'er this widely-peopled earth

The two extremes of life,

Proud wealth and poverty's hard hand

Are fiercely bent to strife;

And though they be brethren, as 'tis said,

Still myriads lack for daily bread.

But when before God's throne we stand,

And life shall pass his beam,

He will the noblest man appear

Who blessed his fellow-man!

A cup of water kindly given

Was reckoned jewelry of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

Pretty Hands.

Delicate, beautiful hands! Dear Miss

how do you contrive to make your hands

so pretty? And such rings, too, as if to

draw attention that way. Let us feel them.

Oh dear, how soft and tender? Do you

bake, Miss? No. Do you make beds?

No. Do you wash floors, and scrub the

spots and kettles? No. So we thought—

Look at your mother's hands. Ain't you

ashamed to let that old lady kill herself

outright, while you do nothing from day-

JAMES SIMPSON.

Among the recollections of my youth there are none more vivid than those of one whom I will call James Simpson, a young, and now an elderly man, whose years are not far from my own. He had been taught in his childhood by pious parents, and knew his duty as well as any boy in the school to which he and I were sent when we were about a dozen years old. James had a tender conscience. He would not do the wrong thing when he knew what was right, and though the other boys sometimes laughed at his squeamishness, as they called it, he said that if boys laughed at him, God was pleased with him, and he thought that of more consequence.

I recollect a Saturday afternoon when we were all off in the woods gathering chestnuts, and had received permission to get as many as we wanted in the woods of Mr. Richards, but not finding them as abundant there as we expected, we were quite disposed to cross the hill, and try the trees on the farm of another man, to whom we had made no application. The whole party agreed to it except James and one other. They stood out decidedly, and when it was urged that the owner would have no objection to our getting them, James, who was always ready with a reason, said that was an argument against stealing them. It would be wrong to take them, he said, from a man who was stingy, and surely it would be wrong and very wrong and very mean to take them without leave from a man who would give them to us if we should ask him.

"Yes," the rest said, "but who is going to ask him? it is more than a mile down to his house, and nobody will go that far to ask for chestnuts."

"I will go," said James, "if you will promise to stay here till I come back; or if you are in such a hurry to get the nuts, just look out for me, and when I come out of the lane down there at the foot of the hill, if I swing any cap you may start, and I will come and get as many as I want."

"Agreed, agreed," they all cried, and away went James on the full run down the hill. He was not long on the way: he did not let the grass grow under his feet; and it was not more than twenty minutes before he made his appearance swinging his hat with all his might. The boys set up a shout that he might have heard, and were just starting off for the woods, when one of them said he thought it too bad to leave Jimmy to come on alone, when he had taken so much trouble for them.

This was received with great applause, and we all ran down to meet him, and when we overtook him, he met us with a face beaming with smiles, and said the old farmer told him we might get as many as we liked only we must not break our necks. This we had no notion of doing, and after we had picked as many as we could well carry home, we left, and retired with our afternoon's work, trudged back to school.

As we were walking homeward, with less excitement than we came up, one of the boys said the chestnuts were very heavy.

"But they are not so heavy," said James, "as they would have been, if we had looked to them."

"Right for you, and you are always right, or almost right," the other answered, and by common consent it was agreed, that in all future expeditions, we would respect the rights of property, and never enter even the woods of a man to get his fruit, without first gaining his permission.

Now this incident was a very simple one, but it had a very strong and a very lasting effect upon the whole school. Not one of those boys but thought more of James Simpson than they did before, and all of them felt that the way to be happy, and take real comfort in the pursuit of pleasure, was to do right.

But James and the rest of us except one bright fellow the merriest of that chestnut party who died in the South, where he went as clerk when he was sixteen years old, as at that time, with this exception, and I drop a tear as I write, we all grew up to be men. James went into business, and the same strict regard for the rights of others has marked him all the way through life, and gained for him the confidence of the whole community. He gave his time to his employers with the most scrupulous integrity, for he said to himself, and sometimes he ventured to make the remark to those who were with him in the store, it was quite as wrong to take an employer's time as it was to take his money.

This was being faithful in that which was the least expected, and a lad who would not cheat an employer out of a minute of time, would not be likely to neglect his interest, or waste his money. This was observed, and it laid the foundation for that great success in business and that eminent reputation for integrity that now distinguishes him among the merchant prince of the day. He may, or he may not have forgotten his early childhood, who took quite a different turn in life, and became a good preacher, and now writes this sketch of old times, but if his memory of the past is as good as mine he will not fail to recall all the chestnuts and his run down the hill.

Now, there is a lesson in this for you, and I reckon that you will learn it. Be honest and true. Do the right thing in matters that appear small, and form a habit of integrity. Not because this is the best policy, though we know it is; but because God loves honesty and it is right.

We heard a good joke once of a party of young fellows who were seated at the table on the boarding house table. "What is the matter with it?" asked the mistress. "Just you ask it," said one, "it is old enough to speak for itself."

Reciprocal Sympathy.

Nearly half a century ago, when a coach run daily between Glasgow and Greenock, by Paisley, on a forenoon, when a little past Bishopston, a lady in a coach noticed a boy walking barefooted, seemingly tired, and struggling with tender feet. She desired the coachman to take him up, give him a seat, and she would pay for it. When they arrived at the inn in Greenock, she inquired of the boy what was his object in coming there. He said he wished to be a sailor, and hoped some of the captains would engage him. She gave him half a crown, wished him success, and charged him to be a sailor. Twenty years after this, the coach returned to Glasgow in the afternoon, on the same road, when near Bishopston, a sea captain observed an old lady on the road, walking very slow, fatigued and weary. He ordered the coachman to put her in the coach, as there was an empty seat, and he would pay for her. Immediately after, when changing horses at Bishopston, the passengers were sauntering about, except the captain and old lady, who remained in the coach. The old lady thanked him for his kindly feeling towards her, as she was now unable to pay for a seat. He said, "she had always sympathy for weary pedestrians, since he himself was in that state when a boy, twenty years ago, near this very place, when a tender-hearted lady ordered the coach to take him up, and paid for his seat." "Well do I remember that incident," said she. "I am that lady, but my lot in life has changed. I was then independent; now I am reduced to poverty by the dregs of a prodigal son." "How happy I am," said the captain, "that I have been successful in my enterprises, and am returning home to live on my fortune; and from this day I shall bind myself and heirs to supply you with twenty-five pounds per annum till your death."

Antiquities.

Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round, with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 200 feet high, with 100 hazy gates. The temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 425 feet high, to support the roof. It was 200 years in building. The largest of the Pyramids is 481 feet high, and 665 feet on the side; its base covers 11 acres. The towers are about 30 feet in length, and the layers are 208. Three hundred and sixty thousand men were employed in its erection. The labyrinth of Egypt contains 3,000 chambers and 12 halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles round. It had 100 gates. Carthage was 25 miles round. Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 250,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves. The temple of Delphos was so rich in donations, that it was once plundered of £100,000 sterling; and Nero carried from it 200 statues.

Curiosities of the Earth.

At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, whenever it is dug, when the workmen arrive at a distance of six or three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new-made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in this operation, is the layers of earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft oozy earth made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At twenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again with leaves and branches of trees as before.

If life be a battle, how mad must be he who fails to arm himself for the contest. If life be a storm, how unfortunate is he who descends without his life-line, and unknown waters. If life be a pilgrimage, how unwise is he who strays from the right road, nor seeks to turn until the twilight shadows gather round his pathway.

How often we are in our own company of the persons and things around us! And yet we are always ready to depend implicitly upon our own judgments.

The wise man is ever bating, the fool thinks he has learned enough so the good man wishes ever to be better, while the transgressor, fancying himself as worthy as many others, is content to be like them.

A book is of some use, if it is filled with sense, and if it is still more valuable, if it is a man's instruction; but if it is merely a book, it is only a matter of impudence to be asked—*But what?*

When in study ceases to be the chief ornament of one's life, and integrity of the scholar is upon a wretched basis, and we shall be ever forced to sit in the temple of judgment, in what is really a thing of no account.

It is a pity that the most common faults are generally the least noticed ones, when having a thing to do, and when the lives will be finding fault with others. No man envies the life of another who has enough of his own.

WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON?

Believing that few, if any, of your numerous readers know whence or how the saying that heads this article originated, and having accidentally become acquainted with the fact that it originated in this county, I have been at some trouble to ascertain the particulars, and now give them to you as follows:

About the year 1830, the Commissioners of this, York county, Pa., when making their annual tour for the purpose of holding the appeals, stopped at Corner Ketch, in Charlestown tp., at the public house of Mr. Ephraim McCreary. Peter Ahl, Sr., J. W. Hefrick, and the veritable Billy Patterson were the Commissioners—Daniel Swann being their clerk. Captain Patterson was naturally fond of a good joke, but his wife having died but a short time before, he was low-spirited and sad; and the others, for the purpose of rousing him from the lethargy into which he had fallen, commenced running rigs upon him. Becoming tired of their jokes, he determined to have some fun, and what might it be? and going in to another room he found a little Irishman whose name was John Moffit, and told him that some person in the other room had struck him. Johnny became very angry when told that his old friend had been abused, and immediately went over into the other room with him, and sang out at the top of his voice, and almost choking with passion—"Who struck Billy Patterson?" The party assembled began to laugh boisterously, which only made Johnny the more angry; and as often as the wretch would subside a little, he would again cry out—"Sub! show me the man that struck Billy Patterson?"

And going up to Snell, who was laughing loudly, he seized him by the throat and said—"You dirty rascal, did you strike Billy Patterson?" and would have whipped him on the spot, but Patterson interfered, and told him he did not know who struck him, when Johnny left the room.

But little sleep was done in that house, for every now and then, during the whole night, Johnny would cry out—"Who struck Billy Patterson?"

Or—"Show me the man that struck Billy Patterson?" This soon became the popular cry at sales, public meetings, &c., throughout the county, and was given to the world by being published in one of the Lancaster, Pa., papers, from a statement made to the editor by Mr. McCreary, at whose house the joke was played off.

The actors in this little comedy in real life are all living, so far as known to me, excepting Mr. McCreary, and Captain Wm. Patterson still lives in our midst, as is fond of fun as ever, and will never knock under, until struck by the hand of death. But to appreciate it, the reader should hear the Captain tell the history himself, for he throws into it a dry humor that would make a Don Quixote forget his whims, or provoke a saint to laughter.

York county, Pa.

A Jaw Breaker.

The following actually occurred at the house of a lady in the city of New York, some fifteen years ago. It is the custom to hand round cracked hickory nuts, walnuts, apples, figs, raisins, &c., to company that may happen to be in of an evening. The lady of the house had hired a servant a few days before, a green Irish woman, fresh from the Emerald Isle, by the name of Peggy. Some nuts were to be cracked one evening; Peggy was called, and receiving a dish of nuts from the lady, was told to take them down to the kitchen and crack them. It was thought Peggy knew all about cracking nuts.

Time enough had elapsed for Peggy to have cracked them, when the lady stepped to the stairs and called—

"Peggy."

"Ma'am."

"Have you those nuts cracked yet?"

"No, ma'am."

"Well, make haste, we are waiting for them."

Another half hour elapsed and no nuts appeared.

"Peggy, Peggy?"

"Ma'am."

"Come, come! have you those nuts cracked yet?"

"No, ma'am—they ain't half cracked, and no nut is cracked out of us head of nut."

"A crumpet indeed, a wag in his way, say that when a young man, he occupied a chamber separated from that of a married couple by a thin partition. One cold night he heard the rough voice of the husband amble out:

"Take away your bed."

To which the wife replied in a very gracious tone:

"Ah! you did not speak so when we were first married—then you use to say to me, 'take away your little body, body, body!'"

Margaret—"If ever you marry," said an old man to a woman who had judgment enough to understand the work of her home, "suppose to dress herself, to be enough to wash herself before breakfast, and to be enough to hold her tongue when she has nothing to say."

An Irishman, writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father, because he discovered he was only his uncle.

A Good Rule—Whenever you enter an apartment occupied by another individual, if the door is closed before you enter, close it after you. If, on the contrary, it stands invitingly open, let it remain so.

Matrimony.

An aged Indian, who, for many years, had spent much time among the white people, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, one day, in the year 1770, says an exchange, observed that the Indians had not only a much easier way of getting a wife than the whites, but also a more certain way of getting a good one. "For," said he, in broken English, "white man court—court—may be one whole year, may be two years, before he marry! Well, may be then he get a very good wife, but may be not—may be very cross! Well, now suppose cross! Scold as soon as get wake in the morning! Scold all day! until sleep! all one—he must keep him always—Well, how does Indian do? Indian, when he see industrious squaw he go to him, place his two fore fingers close aside each other, make two like one; then look squaw in the face—see him smile—this is all one he say! So he take him home—no danger he be cross! No, no—squaw know too well what Indian do if he be cross! throw him away and take him another! Squaw love to eat meat—no husband, no meat. Squaw do every thing to please husband, he do every thing to please squaw—live happy."

The following is said to be the manner in which a Sandwich Islander proposes marriage, when he falls a victim to the tender passion:—"The chief tells her that if she would become his wife he would send one hundred sea otters to her friends, and that he would never ask her to carry wood, draw water, dig for roots, or hunt for provisions; that he would make her mistress over his other wives, and permit her to sit at her ease from morning till night, and wear her own clothes; that she should always have abundance of fat salmon, anacardio and elk; and be allowed to smoke as many pipes of tobacco as she thought proper, together with many other flattering inducements.

Down East Girls.—The Belfast Journal in "cracking up" the down east girls, says:—"We can show you some specimens down east, who have not been deformed by liver squeezers nor tight shoes, fattened after the manner of Hottentots, or starved in a la mode in cities. They have grown up according to organic laws, dieted on beef steak and corn bread, exercised as the Greek used to; are up and coming like a flock of partridges with a pointer among 'em, can wash the tea things, go out and milk the cow, and jump over a five rail fence with the pail full and never spill a drop. Needn't rap; we have seen 'em do it."

A lady who was attending a public exhibition in Albany, the other evening, in consequence of the closeness with which the audience was packed, began to perspire. Unluckily she forgot that her cheeks were rouged highly, and with one fell swoop drew her snowy kerchief down one cheek, and forgetting to do the same to the other—She sat the whole evening with one cheek white, and the other a bright red.

Somewhere says: If you meet a man who is your debtor don't abuse him, don't dun him—but take him kindly by the hand—evidence an interest for him—part with him good humoredly—if he is not a second-hand, he will resolve to pay you the earliest possible moment. When shall we learn that kindness ever accomplishes more than anger?

Secret Right.—During a recent trip of the steamboat Chattanooga from Paducah, Ky., a number of clergymen, on their way to attend the Episcopal Convention at Cincinnati, proposed to unite with the passengers after tea, in divine service. A venerable minister requiring more light to read a lesson from the Bible, the steward brought a lamp from the bar, in the absence of

Compliment to Mr. Cooper.

A number of the Whites of Harrisburg, friendly to Mr. Cooper, and approving his course as a Senator, invited him to partake of a public dinner at that place, at such time as he returned from Washington, as might suit his convenience. Mr. C. made the following reply—which we publish with great pleasure:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1850:

GENTLEMEN:—Your favor of the 27th inst., expressing your approval of my conduct in relation to the great questions which have agitated the country during the session of Congress now about to close, and inviting me to partake of a public dinner at the State Capitol, reached me yesterday. That such a testimonial of approval and confidence, coming from my early friends, to whom I am indebted for so many acts of generous kindness, was received with emotions of grateful sensibility. I need not state how, in pursuing the course which has drawn forth this gratifying expression of your approbation, I was actuated by the desire of promoting the best interests of the country, by contributing to the preservation of the Union, but in part by a sectional controversy, which could result in good to nobody, while it tended to the injury of all. My object was to allay strife, and quiet a controversy, subversive of good understanding and kind feelings between the different sections of the country; and to know that my motives were understood and appreciated by my friends, more than compensation for any misconstruction of the few words I pretend to be in the course which I pursued, an abandonment of the principles which it is my duty to maintain.

In vindication of my conduct in supporting the measures adopted at the present session of Congress, it would perhaps be sufficient to state that I had followed the example of Millard Fillmore, and Daniel Webster, well known to the whole country for their integrity, wisdom, and elevated patriotism. But to do so, however illustrious, would have changed my course. I seek shelter from responsibility behind none. My course was dictated by my heart, approved by my judgment, and pursued unflinchingly and without hesitation. I inquired not what would be its effect upon myself. I looked only to the state of the country and the threatening aspect of the controversy raging between its different sections. By these my course was justified; and if they do not furnish a justification for it, I can plead no other. Demagogues may speak lightly, or sneeringly, if they please, of the dangers which menaced the Union. They were, however, none the less real; nor was the duty of patriots to provide against them, any the less sacred.

In the territory acquired from Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a new element of strife has been added to the subject of controversy, bitter enough before. The North insisted, that as this territory was free when it became ours, it ought to remain so; the South, that as it had been acquired by a common effort, and a joint expenditure of treasure and blood, it ought to be divided by line, on one side of which the institution of slavery should be recognized. The North required a legislative prohibition; the South a legislative recognition of the institution. Here the opposing parties were at issue; neither was willing to yield any portion of its claims. In the conflict men's minds became inflamed; prejudices grew daily more inveterate; moderate counsels were scorned as the offspring of cowardly apprehension; and for a while "dough faces" was a term of greater reproach than that of "traitor."

At this stage of the controversy, when firm, far-seeing men became alarmed at the dangers which threatened the Union—not with sudden overthrow or violent disruption—but with the gradual unloosing of the bonds which held it together, and the wasting away of its strength, by the withdrawal from it of the respect and affections of the people, the "Compromise Bill," and its accompanying, the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the bill abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, were introduced by a committee constituted for the purpose.

These bills provided for the settlement of all the questions, directly or incidentally at issue between the North and the South. The "Compromise Bill," after months of discussion, was defeated by a strange combination of those who regard slavery as an institution of Heaven, and those who are scarcely willing to admit that the Constitution can protect it, even in the States in which it exists. One of the most remarkable, if not the most startling, of the features of the controversy, was this combination of men of extreme, opposite opinions, formed for the purpose of defeating the only practicable measure of adjustment which had been proposed. It manifested a disposition adverse to reconciliation, and hostile to the Union. But happily, in the end, wiser and more patriotic counsels prevailed; and measures which were defeated when combined, passed when they were separated. That patriotism and attachment to the Union were quickened and increased by the increasing dangers, is proved by the fact, that Northern Senators who refused to support the "compromise," afterwards voted for its separate provisions, through modified adversely to the interests of the North. These measures, with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Bill, I supported with such feeble ability as I possessed, believing that, by so doing, I was promoting the welfare of the country and the true interests of human freedom. That these interests are bound up in the Union, and dependent upon its preservation, the wildest fanaticism will hardly deny. Its disruption would be the death knell of American liberty, and the harbinger of interminable wars.

But while the preservation of the Union, rich in glorious memories and fraught with glorious hopes, claimed the first and most anxious of my humble efforts, there was another object secondary in point of importance, to my constituents to this great primary one, in which all others are involved. It was the necessity of securing protection to domestic, against the competition of foreign labor. That such protection, depending upon legislation, could only be obtained by the co-operation of North and South; and such co-operation was not to be expected while they were arrayed against each other in a spirit of bitter, uncompromising hostility. To avert and remove prevailing prejudices, restore harmony, and bring about such legislative co-operation as would ensure to American labor protection against the competition of foreign labor, constituted a part of my motive in supporting the measures in which I have returned.

It would afford me great pleasure to repeat your invitation, and avail myself of this opportunity which is offered to me—

These interesting topics more at length, as well as to thank you personally for the kindness manifested towards me on this, and so many other occasions. But the state of my health, and the condition of my private affairs, requiring my attention, compel me to decline your invitation, so obligingly tendered. Before closing my letter, permit me to congratulate you, and my constituents generally, on the happy adjustment of the difficulties which so lately threatened the country with irretrievable misfortunes. One drop of American blood, shed by a American hands in a sectional quarrel, would have been a misfortune never to be retrieved. But the moderation, firmness, and wisdom of President Fillmore, and his able and patriotic advisers, saved the country from the perils which envied it. In awarding to the President and his cabinet this just meed of praise, I would not detract an iota from the credit due to Messrs. Clay, Cass, Houston, Badger, Poinc, Pender and others, for their patriotic labors in the great crisis which has just been passed. The gratitude of the country is commonly due to them, and will be cheerfully, cordially paid.

Faithfully, your friend and fellow citizen,

JAMES COOPER.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The chief difference, and the only essential difference, between the Fugitive Slave Law recently passed by Congress and the Act of 1793, relating to the same subject, consists in the question of the authority and officials to carry the law into effect. There was much complaint of the inefficiency of the law of 1793, because of the indisposition of the State officials to enforce it, and indeed in some of the States, Pennsylvania for example, the Legislature actually passed a law to prevent the magistrates and other officers of the State government from aiding in the delivery of fugitives from labor.

The compact of the Constitution, that which fugitives when escaping into other States, should be delivered up, having been made in good faith, the mode by which it shall be enforced, provided there be no violation of established rules of law and justice, is a matter of expediency merely. If the Government of the United States finds that it cannot trust to the State authorities for the faithful enforcement of the law, it has nothing left to it but to resort to the agency of its own officers. Perhaps it would have been better from the first if this mode of executing the law had been adopted.

The outcry which is raised in many quarters at the North against the fugitive slave law, of the late session is directed in fact against the provision of the Constitution in accordance with which the law was passed. It is a violation of the Constitution—where it is in the Constitution—not in the law. But we all profess to uphold the Constitution; we are all ready to maintain our allegiance to it. We speak of all good citizens. There are those, indeed, who denounce the Constitution as a "compact with sin"; and there are others, who avow hostility to it, because they allege it to be an instrument of oppression. Leaving these disinterested persons out of the question, the great mass of the people in every section are sound and firm and faithful in their adherence to the Constitution and the Union, and will risk their lives to maintain both in their integrity.

We again beg the opponents of the fugitive slave law of the last session to look at the matter rightly, and to take note that the law itself is but the corollary of the constitutional provision upon the subject; that Congress, in the performance of its duties, was bound to see the compact of the Constitution duly observed; and that all good citizens who stand by the Constitution, can make no discrimination in point of obligation, between a provision of the Constitution and the law enacted under it to carry the provision into effect. But, further.

Inter.—Optim.—Dr. Enos Stevens, Examining Agent for the Massachusetts Commissioners for the prevention and cure of idiocy, has a manuscript work, wherein occurs the following:

"At the Cambridge Poor House there are three well formed and strong brothers, whose names are Joseph Cox, 23 years old, George Cox, 20, and Wm. Cox, 18. These are all the children their mother had. Their father was a respectable mechanic, and has a very intelligent child by a second wife. The mother of these idiotic boys was a most devotedly benevolent woman, who often took narcotic drugs, and went out whole days and nights to visit and assist the sick among her neighbors, leaving her own children all put asleep by laudanum, (which is wine and opium.) Every day when they cried and every time she wished to go out, she put them asleep with laudanum. At length, their whole organization assimilated to such a state of body and mind, and they have grown up to the size of manhood, with the avenues of their brains practically closed by drugs; so that they have merely infantile powers of mind and strength of body."

"Among the 240 idiots described by the Commissioners to the Legislature of Massachusetts, seven seem to have been made so by their mothers trying to procure abortion by using very powerful drugs. Although these unborn children were not thus quite killed, yet they are irretrievably stunted and malformed to the lowest degrees of both mental and animal idiosyncrasy and weakness. Indeed, these children remain glaring, crawling, and howling personifications of crime, misery and long continued corruption and death. In some of these cases, the health of the women were ruined for the remainder of their lives, and they ever after continued to bring forth idiots, mal-formations, and imbeciles. No woman can be so devotedly benevolent who gives her children laudanum to keep them quiet."

A PRICKLY HEAT.—Fremont House, at Chicago.—The Chicago Journal devotes three columns to a full and elaborate description of this magnificent hotel, which ranks by the side of the Barnes House, of Cincinnati. The cost of the building and furniture alone is \$125,000. The land must be worth at least \$25,000 more, as it extends one hundred and eighty-one feet (9) along Dearborn street, one hundred and forty on Lake, with its wings reaching thirty-eight and one hundred and thirty-five feet, forming the court. It has 800 rooms, and can accommodate 500 guests. Water is introduced into every story, and the hall-lighted throughout with gas. The dining hall is 100 feet by 24 feet, and 20 feet in height, without a single pillar in the structure.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

WYTHEBURG:

Monday, October 21st, 1850.

We learn that the Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of Carlisle, will reside at the next November Court in this place.

Consus.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. M. F. F. Assistant Marshal, for the following statement of the population of the several townships comprising his district:

Opasquanna Township—population 776 souls; colored persons 9; over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 81; McSherrytown 206; Brantstown 48.

Mountainous Township—population 1615 souls; colored 7; over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 130.

Stratton Township—population 1489 souls; colored 18; over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 118; Hunterstown 158; New Chester 87.

Amendment to the Constitution.

From the returns received, and which we give in another column, the amendment providing for the election of Judges has prevailed by a very large majority. It may probably reach 70,000. Next fall, therefore, we shall have to elect all the Judges.

The Congressional District.

The following are the official totals of the votes given in this Congressional District for Representatives in Congress, on the 8th inst.

To supply vacancy in 81st Congress.

William McIlwain 3308 728 5135

Joel B. Danner 4246 1724 5970

Danner's majority, 777

For 82d Congress.

Daniel M. Smyser 3356 2016 5372

William H. Kurtz 4281 1484 5765

Kurtz's majority, 393

Senatorial District.

Carson, Wiseman

Adams, 1958 1555

Franklin, 3328 2886

5281-4441

4441

Carson's majority, 840

Installation.

The Presbytery of Carlisle held an adjourned meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Hunterstown, on the 10th inst. for the purpose of ordaining and installing as Pastor of said congregation, the Rev. ISAAC N. HAYS. Rev. D. D. CLARKE preached the ordination sermon; the Rev. R. J. JOHNSON delivered the charge to the people; and the Rev. J. A. MERRAT the charge to the Pastor.

Almanac.

Our neighbor KELLER KURTZ, has for sale the Illustrated Family Christian Almanac, the Presbyterian Family Almanac, the Pennsylvania Almanac, and the Hunterstown Almanac—all excellent in their way—and some of them very handsomely executed.

Capital University.

This new institution, located at Columbus, Ohio, opened on the 12th inst. we learn, with very favorable prospects. The Faculty of the Department of Letters has been fully organized, and now consists of Rev. Professor Reynolds as President; Rev. Wm. Lehmann, Professor of German; Rev. A. Essick, Professor of Ancient Languages; and J. A. Tressler, Esq. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Mr. Daniel Worley, of Harrisburg, is Tutor in the Grammar School.

Ohio Election.

The Congressional election in Ohio has resulted in the choice of 10 whites, 5 Lanes, 2 free soil. In the last Congress the Lanes held 11, the whites 8 and the Abolitionists 2—so that we have made a gain upon them.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is

now in a navigable condition from Cumberland to tide-water. The opening of the navigation was celebrated at Cumberland, on Thursday week, by a large number of citizens from various parts of the country.

The population of Carlisle is 4,579—increased in ten years but 228. There are 123 more females than males. The colored population numbers 217. The population of Shippenburg is 7,157—60 more females than males—increased in ten years 105.

German in Cincinnati.—As indicating the extent of the German population of Cincinnati, it is stated that 40,000 letters are received annually at the post-office in that city, from Germany, on which the postage collected amounts to \$14,000.

It is rumored that the Florida Indians are again becoming troublesome; and an outbreak is again apprehended.

Th. Ho.—A married man whose habits are not very regular, one evening, last week, while walking in the streets, encountered a lady whose walk and actions encouraged him to address her. He was pleased at the impression she made, and forthwith offered his arm to escort her home, which she accepted. After leading him around several squares she finally brought him up to his own house. It was his wife.

A Female Army.—The King of Dahomey, in Western Africa, has a standing army of 8,000 blacks, half of whom are females. The King takes great pride in his female army, and they are selected with an eye to beauty of proportions, and look, of course, magnificent in their peculiar uniform. Marriage among them is forbidden them. In all services requiring hardihood and intrepidity, these Amazons are said to be foremost and successful.

Save of Temperance.—This order, organized in New York in 1842 by certain obscure persons, now numbers over 25,000 members, scattered over the continent from New England to the Gulf of Mexico. It has been the object of the organization of the United States to suppress a charter from the National Convention of North America. It is a paper for a few years.

The White Mountains in Maine have put on their winter dress, and snow has fallen on the Western base, like vast snow-heaps, contrasting finely with the many-colored autumnal foliage of the woods in this direction.

Resignation.

We learn that WILLIAM S. COBURN, Esq., had tendered his resignation as Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, to the Board of Directors, on Wednesday the 2d of October, which was held over until the last meeting, when it was accepted. Mr. Coburn, therefore, retires from the duties of that office in a few days. There is no one of our whole community, who has held a higher place in the esteem and affection of our citizens, and they will bear with regret his resignation. His affability and kindness have won for him an unbounded popularity, while his accuracy, unblemished integrity, and strict attention to business, has given him a high reputation everywhere. For many years he was the Cashier of the Carlisle Bank, and before he secured that appointment, was for a longer period one of the officers of the Pittsburgh Bank.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Mr. COBURN, having resigned his appointment as Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, in consequence of a Rheumatic affection of his right arm and hand—at a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 8th inst. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the cause which has induced Mr. Coburn to resign his appointment as Cashier of this Institution, and we cannot part with so valuable an officer, and an associate so gentlemanly, so kind and courteous, without expressing our high estimation of the many admirable qualities which have acquired the confidence and respect of all to whom he is known.

Since the organization of the Institution, the intercourse between the Board of Directors and Cashier, has been of the most agreeable and friendly character, and in the present separation, we feel that we are parting with the services of an officer who combines perfect integrity, a thorough knowledge of his duties, and that pleasing and amiable manner characteristic of a gentleman.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Philadelphia Sun of Tuesday says: "We are authorized to announce, that the Hon. L. C. LEVY will contest Col. FLORENCE's right to a seat in the 62d Congress. We have no doubt Mr. L. will contest it successfully. Every hour pours a fresh flood of light upon the dark plot in the 1st and 2nd wards of Moyamensing, and the fraud has now become as glaring as it is stupendous."

We have heard that the election of District Attorney for Philadelphia will also be contested.

Bold Robbery of the U. S. Mail.

We learn from the Philadelphia Times of Monday, that as the great South and South-Western mail was leaving the city on Saturday night, the mail car, on its road to the depot at Gray's Ferry, was entered and robbed of the pouches containing the letters for Richmond, Wheeling, Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C. A small bridge, some three miles below Gray's Ferry, had been previously fired and destroyed. The passenger train had been compelled to return, and the supposition is, that the robbery was committed in the interim.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the pouches, with a large number of letters, were found on the shore of the river, near Broad and Federal streets. The letters were plundered of all their contents, but a number of drafts were left. The mails could come from New York, and the letters found have been sent to that city.

Two or three individuals have been arrested on suspicion.

Death of Mrs. J. W.—The Hon. Henry A. Wise received at his seat, during the session of the Virginia Convention, on Wednesday, the sad intelligence of the death of his lady. Mrs. W. expired suddenly at a late hour on Monday night. Her husband was immediately excused from further attendance for a week. His wife was the daughter of Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says: "The burdens of State affairs bear lightly on Mr. Fillmore. He has enough to do, but finds time for everything."

He is calm and self-possessed, and disposing of matters of State with promptness, intelligence, and a single eye to the welfare of the country.

Judging from the many amendments attached to the Appropriation bills, says the Boston Atlas, the expenditures of the Government will reach some sixty-five millions of dollars the present year. Now taking into consideration the fact that the "Bounty Land Bill" which has passed, appropriates an almost unlimited quantity of land for Military purposes, and thereby diminishes the revenue from public lands to almost nothing—the receipts of the Government will not near come up to the expenditures, so that the next session, Congress will have either to revise the tariff and increase the duties, or else lay a heavier tax upon the people. Which will they choose to do?

Land in Lancaster County.—The price of land in Lancaster county, is enormously high. As an instance, the Intelligence says that the property belonging to the estate of Isaac Evans, deceased, in E. Lancaster township, about four miles out of the city, were sold a few days ago at the following rates, viz:

No. 1—112 acres at \$136 25 per acre.

No. 2—65 112 do

A Wild Man.—A man, whose designation "wild," has been seen lurking for sometime past in the neighborhood of Halltown, in this county. He is in a state of nudity, and is quite hairy. At the appearance of any one he makes good his escape. How he subsists is a mystery, as he never enters a house. A party of 20 persons made search for him on Sunday last, but did not succeed in discovering him, although the day before he was seen.—Charleston, Va. Free Press.

Lutheranism.—We understand that at the recent meeting of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, steps were taken towards establishing fraternal relations between that body and the old Synod of Pennsylvania. The happy estrangement seems to be at an end, and the day may not be distant when these two bodies will be united in one.

The White Mountains in Maine have put on their winter dress, and snow has fallen on the Western base, like vast snow-heaps, contrasting finely with the many-colored autumnal foliage of the woods in this direction.

There are twenty-four newspapers published in the English language on the shores of the Pacific, west of Monterey, in California, Oregon and Texas.

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Vote on the Amendment.

	For.	Against.
Adams	1038	1378
Allegheny	4491	2351
Armstrong	1040	892
Beaver	2577	452
Berford	1843	1601
Bucks	5160	3552
Blair	891	759
Bradford	2589	958
Bucks	5372	2971
Butler	3791	84
Cambria	389	1875
Cameron	350	087
Carlisle	1637	1028
Chester	3302	4272
Clarion	1293	511
Clearfield	827	217
Clinton	623	345
Columbia	1200	519
Crawford	5636	291
Cumberland	2483	2540
Dauphin	1404	2620
Delaware	2169	464
Elk	6008	369
Erie	2879	1653
Franklin	3221	2285
Fulton	697	109
Greene	714	1625
Huntingdon	1246	545
Indiana	877	142
Jefferson	797	747
Junata	6889	1886
Lancaster	1941	1145
Lawrence	1241	1615
Lebanon	3384	507
Lehigh	2229	837
Lycoming	2778	104
Mercer	703	098
Mifflin	943	274
Monroe	3801	3148
Montgomery	1004	279
Morris	709	2692
Northampton	1115	825
Northumberland	1492	917
Perry	5290	4683
Philadelphia city	10155	4902
Pike	2154	2640
Pott	3228	40
Schuylkill	386	36
Somerset	2085	338
Susquehanna	1451	1324
Tioga	3800	892
Union	2656	1475
Venango	1087	127
Warren	3624	306
Washington		
Wayne		
Westmoreland		
Wyoming		
York		

Steamboat Explosion.

Perrisburg, Oct. 14.—The steamer J. B. Gordon, while on her way to Wheeling, yesterday morning, collapsed a fire, when thirteen men instantly killed, five or six others were dangerously galled. The boat was immediately driven ashore, with but little of the freight lost.

Union Meetings in the South.—Enthusiastic meetings in favor of the Union were held last week in Monroe and Troup counties, Georgia. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that so long as the North fulfills the stipulations required by the recently passed compromise bills, the South will abide by them.

Utah Damages for Solution.—The Circuit Court in Van Buren, Arkansas, lately tried the suit of William Ward, against James Coniger, for recovering plaintiff's daughter, a girl of 15 years old. Verdict for Mr. Ward for the sum of \$20,000 damages. This is the first case of solution ever tried in this country. The jury expressed their regret that they could not legally pay the damages at \$10,000.

The night line from Philadelphia for Lancaster, on Monday week, when near Leaman Place, ran over a bull which had been lying on the track. The bull got so entangled among the wheels of the locomotive, that it took several hours to extricate it.

When a girl complains swearing in her evidence against a young man, he may as well give up the ghost and retire. Last week, Sarah Ann Brister recovered \$1550 of Jno. Swearingin, at Wellsburg, Ohio, for breach of marriage contract. Having with a Brister must be poor pay in those districts.

New Place of Deposit.—A Boston police officer who searched "one of the girls" in Ann street, for robbing a countryman of \$9, found the bank bill ingeniously placed behind one of her ears, and covered deeply with an extra quantity of hair combed upon that side.

A Family of Ministers.—The Presbyterian Herald says that the Rev. W. W. Martin, a venerable Presbyterian minister, who died on the 10th ult. at Ithaca, in Indiana, left behind him two sons-in-law, missionaries in China; four sons-in-law, Presbyterian ministers; and one son in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, preparing for the missionary work, making eight ministers in one family.

A Medical Duel.—A physician of Paris, who was recently challenged to a duel, choiced what he called his own weapons, that is, should be drawn which of the two should swallow a drachm of arsenic. The challenge declined and the affair was settled amicably.

What Sort of Weather we are to Have.—The editor of the Alexandria Gazette says, he has been informed by a scientific friend, who has recently examined a record of the weather which has been unimpairedly kept through several generations, for the past 999 years, that he finds that as the first three days prior to the autumnal equinox, so are the autumn and winter which follow: that if these days be mild and pleasant so will the winter; if, on the other hand, the three days preceding be cold and blustering, so will be the autumn and winter that succeed. Our attention has been more particularly drawn to this theory from the remarkably fine weather succeeding the hail storm which recently passed over this section of country, which is so different from the weather generally succeeding a hail storm.

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Remains of General Taylor.

The remains of General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, will leave Washington City, in a car furnished by the Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the morning of the 25th of October, at six o'clock, and will reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock, where Col. Taylor and Col. W. S. Bliss will take possession of the corpse. They will then proceed over the Susquehanna Road, by the express train, stopping at York a few minutes and will go thence to Wrightsville, where they will cross the Columbia bridge, and proceed by the new rail road on the western bank of the Susquehanna, to Middletown, and thence to Harrisburg, and so over the Central Railroad to Elizabeth, whence they will take the steamer to Louisville. The Port and Central Railroad Company have arranged with the military and naval authorities, to pass the remains and the body free of all expense.

"Old Whitley" precedes the remains of his illustrious master, and will take the rail road from Washington, via Baltimore, to York and Columbia, where he will go by a special Canal Line to Pittsburgh, and so on to Kentucky.

Fatal Accident.—Samuel Burgess, a colored man, aged about 35 years, residing near Hanover, York county, being engaged on Saturday week, in hauling wood on a wagon from the woods, came to his end, in a sudden manner. He had taken along with him a rifle, for the purpose of shooting game. He leaped his wagon, and returned towards home with this loaded weapon, laying on top of the wood. At home, in the act of taking it off the wood, it was accidentally discharged, and the whole contents passed through the middle of his body. He died on the following Monday.

He left a wife—he was a negro—who was much respected and well known.

RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.
Whigs. Thomas H. Florence
Henry D. Moore
Thaddeus Stevens
H. M. Fuller
T. M. Bibb
Joseph H. Kuhns
John Allison
Thomas M. Howe
John W. Howe
John H. Walker.
Democrats.
John Robinson, jr.
John M. Nair
Thomas Ross
J. A. Morrison
J. H. Jones
J. M. Dimmick
Galusha A. Grow
James G. Gamble
W. H. Kurtz
J. N. Melanahan
Andrew Parker
John L. Dawson
Alfred Gilmore.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
1. Philadelphia city—William A. Crabb, Benjamin Matthews.
2. Philadelphia county—Phy B. Sterry, Thos. S. Fernon, Thomas H. Forsyth.
3. Montgomery—Joshua Y. Jones.
4. Chester and Delaware—H. Jones Brooke.
5. Berks—Henry A. Muhlenberg.
6. Bucks—Benjamin Malone.
7. Lancaster and Lebanon—Jos. Koenigsmacher, Daniel Stier.
8. Northumberland and Dauphin—Robert M. Frick.
9. Northampton and Lehigh—Conrad Shimer.
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—No Representative.
11. Adams and Franklin—Thomas Carson.
12. York—Henry Fulton.
13. Cumberland and Perry—Joseph Bailey.
14. Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—William F. Packer.
15. Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon—Robert J. M. Morris.
16. Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—Charles H. Buchelew.
17. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—George Sanderson.
18. Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Clearfield—John W. Guernsey, Timothy Ives.
19. Mercer, Venango and Warren—John Hoge.
20. Erie and Crawford—John H. Walker.
21. Butler, Beaver and Lawrence—Archibald Robertson.
22. Allegheny—William H. Haslett, Jos. Carothers.
23. Washington and Greene—George T. Lawrence, Maxwell M. Caslin.
24. Bedford and Somerset—Isaac Huggs.
25. Armstrong, Indiana and Clarion—CHRISTIAN MEYERS.
26. Juniata, Mifflin and Union—Jonathan J. Cunningham.
27. Westmoreland and Fayette—No Representative.
28. Schuylkill—Charles Frailey.
Whigs 16, Locos 16, Independent 1.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—William M. Sherry.
Allegheny—Thomas J. Bigham, Robert C. Walker, John C. Cheskey, James Figg, Morgan Robertson.
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—John S. Key, Reynolds M. Laughlin, Thomas McKee.
Bedford and Cambria—John Cessna, John Linton.
Berks—Alexander S. Feather, Samuel Fegely, John C. Evans, Jacob Reifsnider.
Bucks—Edward Thomas, Jonathan Ely, Noah Shull.
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—Thomas Duggan, David H. B. Brorer, Samuel Hamilton.
Blair and Huntingdon—Seth R. M. Currier, Wm. B. Smith.
Bradford—Addison M. Kean, Henry Gibbs.
Chester—John S. Bowen, David J. Ben, James M. Dorian.
Cumberland—Henry Church, Thomas C. Scouler.
Centre—William H. Blair.
Clearfield, Elk and McKean—William J. Hemphill.
Columbia and Montour—John M. Reynolds.
Crawford—Thomas Van Horn, JOSEPH PATTEN.
Dauphin—John C. Kunkel, John Cooper.
Delaware—John M. Brown.
Erie—James C. Reid, Alexander W. Blaine.
Fayette and Westmoreland—James P. Downer, Joseph E. Griffin, Joseph Guffey, L. J. Bigelow.
Franklin—John M. Leary, David M. Leary, Greene—Lewis Roberts.
Indiana—William Evans.
Lebanon—John W. Killinger.
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—William Brindle, William Dunn.
Lancaster—C. L. Hunsicker, Bartlam A. Sheffer, Robert Bahringer, Jacob Nisley, James Gordon.
Luzerne—James W. Rhoads, S. S. Benedict.
Lehigh and Carbon—David Lawry, Wm. Lilly, Jr.
Monroe and Pike—John D. Morris.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—Morris Leach, John W. Shugart, Glenn W. Seefeld.
Mifflin—John Ross.
Montgomery—William Henry, Curtis W. Gals, Oliver P. Fritz.
Northampton—Alexander E. Brown, J. S. Brown.
Northumberland—John B. Packer.
Perry—David Steward.
Philadelphia city—George H. Hart, Chas. O'Neil, Jacob L. Gessler, Edward Armstrong.
Philadelphia county—Wash. J. Jackson, Lewis C. Cassidy, William Goodwin, J. Smith Skinner, Edward A. Pommiman, A. W. O'Brien, Solomon Demerec, William H. Sander, Richard Simpson, Andrew Hagne, Henry Huplet.
Somerset—George Morry.
Schuylkill—William Dobbins, John S. Scouler.
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Ezekiel Hogg, Isaac Rocklow.
Tioga—Jeremiah Black.
Washington—Jonathan D. Leet, David Riddle.
Wayne—FREDMAN.
Union and Juniata—Phy Stier.
York—Carroll S. Halderman, Alexander C. McCarty, Edwin C. Trone.
Democrats in Roman—Whigs in York—Independent in SUALL. CTS. Whigs 28, Locos 62.

Awful Death at Downingtown, from Hydrophobia.

It is our melancholy duty to record one of the most distressing cases of death—a death from the bite of a mad dog—that has occurred in Chester county for a long time. Mr. Joseph Hunt, one of the oldest residents and most respectable citizens of the county, was seized with symptoms of hydrophobia on Tuesday last, and after suffering much pain and anguish, died on Friday evening. He was a man of robust constitution, about 70 years of age, and of great benevolence and goodness of character, and universally esteemed. Mr. Hunt resided in the village of Downingtown, with his brother Joshua Hunt, formerly a representative in the Senate of this State, and a gentleman extensively known—he was born in the house where he died.

An event so distressing could not otherwise than startle the numerous friends and neighbors of the deceased. There is always something peculiarly terrible in this disease, but when it seizes and cuts down one highly esteemed and advanced in years, it is especially appalling.

The first decided symptom which caused any alarm in Mr. Hunt, appeared on Tuesday evening last. He was at the election and voted as usual, and on the evening of that day, he complained that he felt a pain in his right arm. On the following day the pain continued to increase. On Wednesday night, the symptoms becoming such as to alarm his friends, Dr. Leach was sent for on Thursday morning.

The doctor arrived about noon. Mr. H. stated to him the symptoms of his case and his fears that the disease was hydrophobia—that he had several weeks previously been bitten in the wrist of his right arm; that he feared the disease would be fatal, and desired to make some temporal arrangements, &c. At his request the doctor made some additions to his will. Very shortly the spasms came on. It was an evidence of the kindness of his heart that he had not even communicated his fears to his nearest relatives, lest he should cause them uneasiness on his account—although there is great reason to believe that he had very powerful apprehensions that the bite of the dog might bring on disease, and this thought pressing upon his mind may have had a moral influence in depressing his spirits and in hastening on the fearful malady. Although he never referred to his wound he seemed much concerned to know whether the dog had been shot, and what symptoms of hydrophobia he had displayed. About the time Dr. Leach arrived he called for water, which was given to him; he attempted to put the glass to his lips, but it fell from his hands. Again he said he was dry, and again called for water, but the attempt to drink was in vain—the effort producing something like spasms. His brother then expressed to him his fears, and for the first time, was told by Joseph the history of the bite of the dog. He was offered bread to eat, moistened with milk; but he was unable to eat. After the arrival of the physicians, he was unable to take any nourishment. He complained of thirst, and food and water were offered; but their presence threw him into convulsions. He was entirely resigned to his fate—seemed to entertain no hope of recovery—and begged of his physicians to put an end to his life by bleeding. During Thursday night and Friday, the character of the disease became most violent and alarming. The spasms came and went in rapid succession, and at the time they were on, it required several persons to hold him. During the intervals of the spasms, he was calm and collected, and conversed freely with his attendants with his uniform strong common sense. The spasms appeared to cause him the most intense agony, and he anticipated their approach with feelings apparently of the utmost horror. He complained of severe pain in his breast and lungs, and told his medical attendant that his sufferings were insupportable and inconceivable.

On Thursday the nerves of the patient became extremely sensitive, and the presence of a stranger, or a breath of air, would bring on a spasm. One of the first marks of his disease were two black spots which appeared at the root of the tongue, and as the malady advanced, the tongue became completely discolored. In his tranquil moments, Mr. Hunt expressed a fear that he might bite or injure some of his attendants, and desired that they would secure him. His paroxysms were very violent, and he seemed to possess supernatural strength; but he suffered less when his head and body were pressed tightly to the bed. The most eminent physicians in Philadelphia had been sent for, but they failed to arrive; a consultation of several physicians, however, was held—Mrs. Leach, Wills, Coates, Edge and Eschelman. But it was evident that human skill was vain; the most dangerous symptoms continued, and the physical powers of the patient began rapidly to decline. He was unable to eat or drink, or to take medicine, and he himself said he should die hungry and dry. In order to relieve his sufferings, chloroform was administered by inhalation, which afforded him temporary repose. About 7 o'clock on Friday evening he died without a struggle. For about an hour previous to dissolution, the physical powers of the patient were quite exhausted, and he lay in a condition of almost entire repose.

From the most accurate information we could obtain, Mr. Hunt was bitten on Friday, nine weeks preceding the day of his death. The wound was inflicted upon the wrist of the right arm, and although apparently not much more than a scratch, the blood flowed freely. After a day or two, the wrist was tied up by an intimate friend, the only person to whom he communicated the bite, and it quickly healed up. At the time the wound was inflicted, the dog lay under the bench on the porch, and appearing restless. Mr. Hunt reached his hand down to him, and was bitten. The day previous, the dog had attacked and bitten one of Mr. Hunt's boys; but the dog has shown no symptoms of madness.

The next day after Mr. Hunt had been bitten, the dog disappeared; he was shot about Gallagher's mill, about two miles off, by one of the neighbors, for a mad dog. The dog was owned by Mr. Hunt, was of medium size, and was partly of Newfoundland blood. He had been in Mr. H.'s possession but a short time.

We have endeavored to present some of the incidents of this extraordinary and melancholy case. It is calculated deeply to affect our community, and especially the large circle of highly respectable relatives and friends of the deceased. There is no doubt that the case was Hydrophobia. It had all the strongly marked characteristics. The very appearance of cold water caused

him intense agony. He complained of thirst; but when water or milk was brought, he revolved at the sight and commanded it to be taken away. He went into a dark room, that he might not see the water, and tried other expedients, but nothing could overcome his horror and aversion for it when he placed it to his lips; and the difficulty to get anything down, rendered it impossible to administer any remedies. Mr. Hunt was entirely conscious of his condition, and his conversation was marked by his characteristic good sense. In his spasms, he imagined he heard and saw the dog that bit him, and towards the close his mind became flighty.

Mr. Hunt was a valuable man in his neighborhood, and his loss, though at an advanced period of life, will be deeply felt. His remains were interred at Oak burial ground, where his wife was buried twenty-five years ago. His deceased partner was often referred to with affectionate remembrance, in his last moments, and he desired that his remains might be placed by her side. An immense concourse of friends and neighbors followed his remains to their last resting place.

A Case of Conscience.—A short time since, the Rev. A. H. Lockman, of York, Pa., received the following anonymous communication, containing \$140:—

"Reverend Sir: The money enclosed is for the State and County—one-half to each. Have the goodness to put it to its proper place. It is for taxes which had not been assessed."

According to the request of the writer, the Rev. gentleman has paid to both the State and County \$70 each, and publishes the following receipt therefor.

Terrible Circus Mob.—We learn from the Boon-Ho's Old Fellow that on Monday evening, during the performance of the circus company of J. M. June & Co., in Hagerstown, some outsiders pulled down a part of the canvass, and committed other outrages, which resulted in a terrible conflict between the circus company and a large body of belligerent characters. The parties fought for some time with dirks and clubs in the most savage manner. The circus company acted on the defensive, and came out victorious, severely, if not seriously, injuring a number of the aggressors. One of the circus men knocked down, with his fist, seventeen of the intruding party. One man attached to the circus was severely cut in the head.

Pigeon Roost.—There is an immense Pigeon Roost, about a mile and a half north-west of this village, where millions of pigeons do nightly congregations, whose roosting is like the noise of many waters, and is heard at a great distance. Scores of sportsmen visit the grounds nightly with clubs and guns and bear away hundreds of dozens of the feathered bipeds as the rewards of victory and tokens of their prowess. —*Revere, Ohio Star.*

At a grand celebration of the Roman Catholic Tercentenary Society at St. Louis, on the 6th instant, the Rev. Father Malloy delivered the pledge to over one thousand persons. The whole number who have signed since the arrival of the Reverend gentleman is stated at 5,000, and from the names daily added to the list the Republican thinks that before he leaves St. Louis he will have added more than ten thousand names to the temperance list.

The New Orleans Crescent contains a letter from the President of the Centenary College, conveying the information of the total destruction by fire of the buildings connected with that Institution. They cost \$22,000, and were finely adapted for College purposes.

Dwarf Fruit Trees.—The introduction of dwarf fruit trees into this country is quite recent; but they have already become very numerous. Persons having but a small lot of ground to cultivate, as in city or village gardens, find these Lilliputian trees preferable on many accounts to those of a larger species. A standard tree will rarely produce fruit in less than five or six years, while a dwarf will bear in three years at most. Four or five hundred of these miniature trees, moreover, can be put into an acre of ground. In the interior of New York agriculturists are planting dwarf extensively, particularly those bearing plums, intending to raise fruit for market. In some places where an orchard of standard trees is set out, the dwarf trees are planted between the rows, the purpose of the farmer being to cut off the smaller trees as soon as the larger ones begin to bear. This system is practiced in France, where it is found to be highly productive; and where land is valuable, it is to be recommended. A five acre orchard, with trees twenty feet apart, contains but two hundred and forty standard trees; but if dwarf trees are set out between the rows, seven hundred and twenty six trees can be added. The Gonessee Farmer, from which we derive most of the information in this article, says that, by the third or fourth year, the dwarf will be productive, while the standard trees will be almost worthless until their eighth or tenth year. Might not these dwarf or pyramidal trees, be introduced with advantage into city gardens where land is scarce?

The "Killing" Whale.—Capt. Cook, of the barque Parker Cook, gave the following more particular information to Capt. Gamaliel Smith, of schooner Union, relative to the sperm whale which attacked his vessel. It was on the 22d of July, in latitude 33° 30', longitude 36° 50'. The whale was a very large one, yielding one hundred and three barrels of oil. When first landed the whale-stroke and captured the boat with his head, and the line caught the leg of the boat-stopper. John Hoxie, nearly severing the foot. While in the water, Hoxie took his knife from his pocket and cut the line. The worst boat picked up the crew. Finding the whale was very warlike, Capt. Cook prepared his bomb-lance, and ran, and in the meantime the whale attacked the barque and struck her on the stem, which penetrated the head of the whale to the depth of the stem. The shock was so great that it threw every one on board upon the deck, and started the false stem. The whale then went off about half a mile and ran upon the vessel a second time, but with less force. Capt. Cook then attacked the whale, in his boat, with his bomb-lance, and fired three times within 50 yards, the whale coming at him each time with his mouth open, and "showing fight" in the most desperate manner. The third lance caused him to spout blood, and he died soon after. When the whale was cut in, Capt. Cook bore away for Tidal to land Mr. Hoxie.

Jurors for the November Term.

The following persons were drawn on the 9th inst., to serve as Jurors at the November term of the Court:

GRAND JURY.
Franklin—James Russell, Abraham Mckley, Hamilton—John M. Cleary, Robert Simmons, Andrew Marshall, Isaac Herter, Jacob Hadrigh, Strahan—John Cross, Wm. Black, Union—Henry Felty.
Oriskany—Anthony Felix, Levi Guldin, Germany—David Weikert, Wm. Lanzinger, Montjoy—Silas Dornier.
Lancaster—Abner Wolfson, Hamilton—George Mumhart, Mountpleasant—John Eckenrode, Huntington—Emanuel Smith, Berwick—Jacob Hall.
Reading—Abraham Huffay, Samuel Overholtzer, Cumberland—Peter Hoffhaugle, Tyrone—Wm. Wierman.
GENERAL JURY.
Cumberland—Robert Cohen, Nathaniel Randolph, Henry Butt, Solomon Wolke, Franklin—Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob Mark, John Phontz, Hamilton—Thomas Marshall, Berwick—Samuel Metzger, Mendall—Isaac Warren, Wm. B. Wilson, John B. Galloway, Abel T. Wright, Henry Weaver, John Hall.
Hamilton—Wm. Wolf, Jacob S. Hildebrand, Andrew Dendoff, Berwick—Samuel Miller, R. G. Harper, Conowingo—A. S. Audlaugh, John Johns, Union—Jacob Lower, Jacob Bart, Lattimore—John Gries, Huntington—Philip Myers, Alfred Miller, Wm. Mardoff, Mountpleasant—John Weaver, Wm. Kohler, Daniel Deihl, Jacob Fries, Strahan—Robert M. Hixey, Oriskany—Jacob Shaffer, Tyrone—George Weekly, Jacob Bream.

Forty-six churches have been erected, and fifty clergymen added to the Roman Catholic mission in Scotland during the last ten years.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is fully empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Seelie's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	1 08 to 4 75
Wheat,	1 04 to 1 10
Rye,	63 to 67
Corn,	63 to 67
Cats,	23 to 36
Swat Cattle,	4 50 to 5 25

Married,
On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. Walter Galtbrach, of Franklin township, to MISS CATHIA ANN HEILER, of Mendall township.

On the 17th ult. by the Rev. B. Keller, Mr. John H. Culp, to Miss Dorothy ENDRICH—both of this place.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. D. D. Clarke, Mr. Charles Doss, to Miss MARGARET McGINLEY—both of Hamilton.

Died,
On the 9th inst., at the residence of his father, in Lattimore township in the 32d year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Isaac WRIGHT, son of William and Pamelia Wright.

In Fairfield, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MARGARET WURTE, relict of Mr. Thomas White, deceased, of Franklin township, in the 50th year of her age.

On the 16th inst. in Littlestown, Mr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, aged 51 years 6 months and 22 days.

On the 15th inst. near Littlestown, Mrs. CATHERINE WILSON, in the 76th year of her age.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BENDERSVILLE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, On Saturday the 9th of November next, A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, situated between 2 & 3 Acres of Land, situate in Bendersville, Adams county. The house is a large and good order, fronting 28 feet, and running back 42 feet. There is a spacious basement story, calculated for any kind of business, and at present occupied as a Saddler's shop by Thomas Biocher, Esq. There is a FRAME STABLE, with a Threshing floor attached; a never-failing well of water at the door, with a pump in it; and a number of FRUIT TREES.

The property has been divided into Nine Building Lots, and will be sold altogether, or in Lots to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and when the terms will be made known by the undersigned.

Oct. 21. ANDREW HEINTZELMAN.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 19th day of November next, to-wit:

177. The first and final account of George Swope, Administrator of the estate of Eze Beard, deceased.

178. The first and final account of John Chamberlain, Administrator (with the will annexed) of Rachel Chamberlain, deceased.

179. The first account of Elizabeth Criswell and William Caldwell, Executors of the last will and Testament of Moses Cribb, deceased.

180. The account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Knapp, deceased.

181. The first account of Frederick G. Holler, Administrator of the estate of Martin Cartwright, deceased.

182. The first and final account of Samuel Bead, Administrator of the estate of Magdalena Bead, deceased.

183. The first and final account of Isaac E. Wierman, Administrator of the estate of Eliza Jane Elliott, deceased.

184. The account of John Wilson and Wm. H. Leary, Administrators of the estate of John Wilson, deceased.

185. The first account of Peter O'Neil, Executor of the last will and Testament of Joseph Eick, deceased.

186. The account of George King, Administrator of the estate of Jacob King, deceased.

Wm. W. HAMERLY, Register of Adams county, Gettysburg.

STRAY HEIFER.

Barley township, about the latter part of September last, A Red-White Spotted Heifer, about 18 months of age, but not yet calving, was strayed. The animal is expected to prove property, pay charges, and take out assay.

CONRAD LOWER.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A FARM, GRIST & SAW-MILL, SITUATE in York township, Adams county, on Conowingo creek. Apply to the subscriber, residing on the premises.

JACOB MYERS.

A SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, From 60 to 70 Acres of Land, SITUATE in Liberty township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Withers, Ironmager and Company Mill. The Timber and Cleared Land will be proportioned to suit purchasers. There is on the land a new two-story LOG HOUSE, a well of water at the door, and two never-failing springs.

Persons wishing to purchase a small property, will please call and examine for themselves, as I am disposed to sell very low.

JOHN EIKER.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his PROPERTY, situated on South Baltimore street, Gettysburg. The property consists of a Brick Dwelling House, and GARDEN LOT, and a small BARN, and V. L. (89) Perches of Land. The House is large and commodious, attached to which is a well of water, a cistern, smoke house, and milk house. A number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., are on the Lot.

Any person wishing to see the property, will please call on Moses McCREE, Esq., who will show the same, and make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

The Property is not sold before the first of January, it will then be for Rent from the first of April next.

JAMES C. WATSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Christian Shank, Andrew Thomas, and James K. Wilson, containing

178 ACRES, more or less, of which about 30 Acres are in excellent Woodland. The improvements are

WEATHERBOARD HOUSE, with stone Backbuilding, a large Barn, two Wagon-sheds, Corn crib, &c., and an ORCHARD. Marsh creek passes through the Farm at the South end, and there is a small branch on the north.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of purchasing, by Wm. S. HANCOCK, Esq., residing thereon, or the subscriber, in Gettysburg, who will make known the terms.

DAVID MURDIE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, A Valuable Farm, Containing 235 Acres, situate in Carroll's Tract, Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Musselman, sen., Andrew Marshall, John Rhea, James Blythe, Widow Linke and others. About 150 Acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation—a good portion of it being lately limed—The remainder is in first-rate TIMBER. The improvements are a

LOG DWELLING-HOUSE, a large Log Barn, about 90 feet long, put in good order; a large new Wagon shed, and other out-buildings of the best kind; an excellent spring-house, smoke house, &c.; just new; a well of never-failing water at the door, and a stream of running water through the Farm, and near the Barn, an ORCHARD, &c.

There is a Limestone Quarry on the farm, within 150 yards of the Lime-kiln.

The Tract can be divided, if desired by purchasers.

The whole is in good order, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms, as the subscriber is anxious to remove to the West.

Persons desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and look at this property, as they can scarcely find a better in the market.

JOHN HOKE.

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on very favorable terms, 5 ACRES OF LAND, situate in Hamilton township, one mile and a quarter from Littlestown, on the road to Gettysburg, on which is erected a two-story

LOG DWELLING-HOUSE, altogether new, with threshing floor, corn crib and sheds all round. There is a young ORCHARD, of all kinds of Fruit. The land is in first-rate cultivation—part in Meadow. There is a never-failing Spring near the door.

Persons wishing to view the property, can call on the subscriber, residing at the store house on the road two miles east of Littlestown.

DAVID SLOVER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Fresh Fall Dry Goods, AT GREAT BARGAINS!

D. MIDDLECOFF is now opening an extensive and beautiful supply of FALL GOODS, direct from Philadelphia, which have been selected with great care, from the best factories, and latest styles, out of a full market, comprising a splendid assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and every thing desirable and useful for Gentlemen's wear—all of which can and will be offered at extremely low prices. I would respectfully invite the attention of buyers to an examination of the large stock of superior goods, feeling confident that I can offer as many inducements to all who may favor me with a call.

D. MIDDLECOFF.

GETTYSBURG FARM SEAMINT.

THIS Institution, under the direction of M. J. HELL, Esq., will be opened on Monday the 27th of October, at 1 o'clock, in the morning, for the purpose of receiving the last of June—leaving July and August for vacation, and ending May and October.

TERMS—Ten Dollars per session of five months, with extra charges for the Languages, Drawing and Geography. Pupils will be charged on the time of entering, and the end of the session, and no deductions from the price will be made, except for the time lost by the teacher, or for the illness of the pupils.

Persons desirous of entering, will please call on the undersigned, or on the following gentlemen, who will make known the terms, which will be easy and accommodating.

JOHN EIKER.

DEDICATION.

THE Rev. Mr. Hoxie, of the Church of the Redeemed, in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sunday the 19th of November, at 1 o'clock, and

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg, Oct. 14, 1850. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 15th day of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Pottersburg Turnpike Company will take notice that an ELECTION will be held in Gettysburg, on Monday the 11th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

J. B. McPHERSON, Secy.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Mercantile business, at Abbottstown, Adams county, under the firm of EICHELBERGER & HOLLINGER, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the first day of October, next. Those persons indebted are desired to pay the same without delay; and those who have any claims, will please present them to either of the subscribers.

MATTHEW EICHELBERGER, DAVID E. HOLLINGER.

Abbottstown, Oct. 7, 1850.

NOTICE.

Estate of Ephraim Zuck, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of EPHRAIM ZUCK, late of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all those indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

FRANCIS MONFORT, Adm'r.

Sept. 9.

NOTICE.

Estate of Charles Delap, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHARLES DELAP, late of Mendall township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT ELDEN, Adm'r.

Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

Estate of Solomon Starner, sen. deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SOLOMON STARNER, Sen. late of Mendall township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Tyrone township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SOLOMON STARNER, Jr., Adm'r.

Oct. 7.

NOTICE.

Estate of Joseph Bittinger, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOSEPH BITTINGER, late of Berwick township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all those indebted to said estate to pay the same without delay, and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH BITTINGER, & Co., Executors.

GEORGE WOLFF, & Co.

Oct. 7.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned acknowledges his indebtedness to his numerous friends for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received the

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

and will be prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with promptness, and at reasonable prices. All work entrusted to his care, warranted to fit.

Compliment to Mr. Cooper.

A number of the Whigs of Harrisburg, friendly to Mr. Cooper, and approving his course as a Senator, invited him to partake of a public dinner at that place, at such time on his return from Washington as might suit his convenience. Mr. C. made the following reply—which we publish with great pleasure:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1850.
GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 27th inst., expressing your approval of my conduct in relation to the great questions which have agitated the country during the session of Congress now about to close, and inviting me to partake of a public dinner at the State Capitol, reached me yesterday. That such a testimonial of approval and confidence, coming from my early friends, to whom I am indebted for so many acts of generous kindness, was received with emotions of grateful sensibility. I need not assure you. In pursuing the course which has drawn forth this gratifying expression of your approbation, I was animated by the desire of promoting the best interests of the country, by contributing to the preservation of the Union, put in peril by a sectional controversy, which could result in good to nobody, while it tended to the injury of all. My object was to allay strife, and quiet a controversy, subversive of good understanding and kind feelings between the different sections of the country; and to know that my motives were understood and appreciated by my friends, more than compensated for any misconception of the few who pretend to see in the course which I pursued, an abandonment of the principles which it was my duty to maintain.

In vindication of my conduct in supporting the measures adopted at the present session of Congress, it would perhaps be sufficient to state, that I but followed the example of Millard Fillmore, and Daniel Webster, well known to the whole country for their integrity, wisdom, and elevated patriotism. But as no example, however illustrious, would have changed my course, I seek shelter from responsibility behind none. My course was dictated by my heart, approved by my judgment, and pursued unflinchingly and without hesitation. I inquired not what would be its effect upon myself. I looked only to the state of the country and the threatening aspect of the controversy waging between its different sections. By these my course was determined; and if it did not furnish a justification for it, I can plead no other. Demagogues may speak lightly, or sneeringly, if they please, of the dangers which menaced the Union. They were, however, none the less real; nor was the duty of patriots to provide against them, any the less sacred.

In the territory acquired from Mexico, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, a new element of strife has been added to the subject of a controversy, bitter enough before. The North insisted, that as this territory was free when it became ours, it ought to remain so; the South, that as it had been acquired by a common effort, and a joint expenditure of treasure and blood, it ought to be divided by a line, on one side of which the institution of slavery should be recognized. The North required a legislative prohibition; the South a legislative recognition of the institution. Here the opposing parties were at issue; neither was willing to yield any portion of its claim. In the conflict men's minds became inflamed; prejudices grew daily more inveterate; moderate counsels were scorned as the offspring of cowardly apprehension; and for a while "dough faces" was a term of greater reproach than that of "traitor." At this stage of the controversy, when firm far-seeing men became alarmed at the dangers which threatened the Union—not with sudden overthrow or violent disruption—but with the gradual unloosing of the bonds which held it together, and the wasting away of its strength, by the withdrawal from it of the respect and affections of the people, the "Compromise Bill," and its accompaniment, the Fugitive Slave Bill, and the bill abolishing the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, were introduced by a committee constituted for the purpose.

These bills provided for the settlement of all the questions, directly or incidentally at issue between the North and the South. The "Compromise Bill," after months of discussion, was defeated by a strange combination of those who regard slavery as an institution of Heaven, and those who are secretly willing to admit that the Constitution can protect it, even in the States in which it exists. One of the most remarkable, if not the most startling of the features of the controversy, was this combination of men of extreme opposite opinions, formed for the purpose of defeating the only practicable measure of adjustment which had been proposed. It manifested a disposition adverse to reconciliation, and hostile to the Union. But happily, in the end, wiser and more patriotic counsels prevailed; and measures which were defeated when combined, passed when they were separated. That patriotism and attachment to the Union were quickened and increased by the increasing dangers, is proved by the fact, that Northern Senators who refused to support the "compromise," afterwards voted for its separate provisions, though modified adversely to the interests of the North. These measures, with the exception of the Fugitive Slave Bill, I supported with such feeble ability as I possessed, believing that, by so doing, I was promoting the welfare of the country and the true interests of human freedom. That these interests are bound up in the Union, and depend upon its preservation, the wildest fanaticism will hardly deny. Its disruption would be the death knell of American liberty, and the harbinger of interminable wars.

But while the preservation of the Union, rich in glorious memories and fraught with glorious hopes, claimed the first and most anxious of my humble efforts, there was another object secondary in point of importance to my constituents—to this great primary one, in which all others are involved. It was the necessity of securing protection to domestic, against the competition of foreign labor. But such protection, depending upon legislation, could only be obtained by the co-operation of North and South; and such co-operation was not to be expected while they were arrayed against each other in a spirit of bitter, uncompromising hostility. To soften and remove prevailing prejudices, restore harmony, and bring about such legislative co-operation as would ensure to American labor protection against foreign competition, constituted a part of my motives in supporting the measures to which I have referred.

It would afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation, and avail myself of the opportunity which it would afford to discuss

these interesting topics more at length, as well as to thank you personally for the kindness manifested towards me on this, and so many other occasions. But the state of my health, and the condition of my private affairs, requiring my attention, compel me to decline your invitation, so obligingly tendered. Before closing my letter, permit me to congratulate you, and my constituents generally, on the happy adjustment of the difficulties which so lately threatened the country with irretrievable misfortune. One drop of American blood, shed by American hands in a sectional quarrel, would have been a misfortune never to be retrieved. But the moderation, firmness, and wisdom of President Fillmore and his able and patriotic advisers, saved the country from the perils which environed it. In awarding to the President and his cabinet this just meed of praise, I would not detract an iota from the credit due to Messrs. Clay, Cass, Houston, Badger, Foote, Pearce and others, for their patriotic labors in the great crisis which has just been passed. The gratitude of the country is eminently due to them, and will be cheerfully, cordially paid.

Faithfully, your friend and fellow citizen,
JAMES COOPER.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The chief difference, and the only essential difference, between the Fugitive Slave law recently passed by Congress and the Act of 1793, relating to the same subject, consists in the substitution of the authority and officials to carry the law into effect. There was much complaint of the inefficiency of the law of 1793, because of the indisposition of the State officials to enforce it; and indeed in some of the States, Pennsylvania for example, the Legislature actually passed a law to prevent the magistrates and other officers of the State government from aiding in the delivery of fugitives from labor.

The compact of the Constitution, that such fugitives, when escaping into other States, should be delivered up, having been made in good faith, the mode by which it shall be enforced, provided there be no violation of established rules of law and justice, is a matter of expediency merely. If the Government of the United States finds that it cannot trust to the State authorities for the faithful enforcement of the law, it has nothing left to it but to resort to the agency of its own officers. Perhaps it would have been better from the first if this mode of executing the law had been adopted.

The outcry which is raised in many quarters at the North against the fugitive slave law of the late session is directed in fact against the provision of the Constitution in accordance with which the law was passed. If there be cause of complaint anywhere it is in the Constitution—not in the law. But we all profess to uphold the Constitution; we are all ready to maintain our allegiance to it. We speak of all good citizens. There are those, indeed, who denounce the Constitution as a "compact with sin," and there are others, who avow hostility to it because they allege it to be an instrument of oppression. Leaving these discontented persons out of the question, the great mass of the people in every section are sound and firm and faithful in their adherence to the Constitution and the Union, and will risk their lives to maintain both in their integrity.

We again beg the opponents of the fugitive slave law of the last session to look at the matter rightly, and to take note that the law itself is but the corollary of the constitutional provision upon the subject; that Congress, in the performance of its duties, was bound to see the compacts of the Constitution duly observed; and that all good citizens who stand by the Constitution, can make no discrimination in point of obligation, between a provision of the Constitution and the law enacted under it to carry the provision into effect.—*Balt. Amer.*

Idiocy.—*Optim.*—Dr. Enos Stevens, Examining Agent for the Massachusetts Commissioners for the prevention and cure of idiocy, has a manuscript work, wherein occurs the following:
"At the Cambridge Poor House there are three well formed and strong brothers, whose names are Joseph Cox, 23 years old, George Cox, 20, and Wm. Cox, 18. These are all the children their mother had.— Their father was a respectable mechanic, and has a very intelligent child by a second wife. The mother of these idiotic boys was a most devotedly benevolent woman, who often took narcotic drugs, and went out whole days and nights to visit and assist the sick among her neighbors, leaving her own children all put asleep by laudanum, (which is wine and opium.) Every day when they cried and every time she wished to go out, she put them asleep with laudanum. At length, their whole organization assimilated to such a state of body and mind, and they have grown up to the size of manhood, with the avenues of their brains practically closed by drugs; so that they have merely infantile powers of mind and strength of bodies."

"Among the 240 idiots described by the Commissioners to the Legislature of Massachusetts, seven seem to have been made so by their mothers trying to procure abortion by using very powerful drugs. Although these unborn children were not time quite killed, yet they are irretrievably stupefied, and malformed to the lowest degrees of both mental and animal idleness and weakness.— Indeed, these children remain glaring, crawling, and howling perambulations of crime, misery and long continued corruption and death. In some of these cases, the health of the women were ruined for the remainder of their lives, and they ever after continued to bring forth idiotic, malformations, and invalids. No woman can be devotedly benevolent who gives her children laudanum to keep them quiet."

A PRINCELY HOTEL.—*Trenton House, at Chicago.*—The Chicago Journal devotes three columns to a full and elaborate description of this magnificent hotel, which ranks by the side of the Burnt House, of Cincinnati. The cost of the building and furniture alone is \$125,000. The land must be worth at least \$25,000 more, as it extends one hundred and eighty-one feet (10 lots) along Dearborn street, one hundred and forty on Lake, with its wings respectively eighty-five and one hundred and thirty-five feet, forming the court. It has ten stories on Dearborn street. It contains 300 rooms, and can accommodate 500 guests. Water is introduced into every story, and the halls lighted throughout with gas. The dining hall is 100 feet by 28 feet, and 20 feet in height, without a single pillar to obstruct the view.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, October 21st, 1850.

—We learn that the Hon. FREDERICK WATTS, of Carlisle, will preside at the next November Court in this place.

Census.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. MAYER, Assistant Marshal, for the following statement of the population of the several townships composing his district:

Cumwaga Township.—population 775 souls; colored persons 9; over 20 years of age who cannot read and write \$1; McSherrystown 206; Brushtown 42.
Joanplawant Township.—population 1615 souls; colored 7; over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 180.
Seabrook Township.—population 1433 souls; colored 13; over 20 years of age who cannot read and write 113; Hunterstown 158; New Chester 87.

Amendment to the Constitution.

From the returns received, and which we give in another column, the amendment providing for the election of Judges has prevailed by a very large majority. It may probably reach 75,000. Next fall, therefore, we shall have to elect all the Judges.

The Congressional District.

The following are the official totals of the votes given in this Congressional District for Representatives in Congress, on the 8th inst.:

To supply vacancy in 31st Congress.

	York.	Adams.	Total.
William McIlvain	3406	1787	5193
Joel B. Danner	4246	1724	5970

Danner's majority, 777.
For 32d Congress.
Daniel M. Snyder 3356 2016 5372
William H. Kurtz 4281 1484 5765

Kurtz's majority, 393.

Senatorial District.

	Carlisle.	Wierman.
Adams,	1953	1555
Franklin,	3323	2886

Franklin's majority, 5281 4441.

Carlisle's majority, 840.

Installation.

The Presbytery of Carlisle held an adjourned meeting at the Presbyterian Church in Hunterstown, on the 10th inst. for the purpose of ordaining, and installing as Pastor of said congregation, the Rev. ISAAC N. HAYS. Rev. D. D. CLARKE preached the ordination sermon; the Rev. R. JOHNSTON delivered the charge to the people; and the Rev. J. A. MURRAY the charge to the Pastor.

Almanacs.

Our neighbor KELLER KURTZ, has for sale the Illustrated Family Christian Almanac, the Presbyterian Family Almanac, the Pennsylvania Almanac, and the Hagerstown Almanac—all excellent in their way—and some of them very handsomely executed.

Capital University.

This new institution, located at Columbus, Ohio, opened on the 12th inst. we learn, with very favorable prospects. The Faculty of the Department of Letters has been fully organized, and now consists of Rev. Professor Reynolds as President; Rev. Wm. Lehmann, Professor of German; Rev. A. Essick, Professor of Ancient Languages; and J. A. Tressler, Esq. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Mr. Daniel Worley, of Harrisburg, is Tutor in the Grammar School.

Ohio Election.

The Congressional election in Ohio has resulted in the choice of 10 whigs, 9 Locos, 2 free soil. In the last Congress the Locos had 11, the whigs 8, and the Abolitionists 2—so that we have made a gain upon them.

—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now in a navigable condition from Cumberland to tide-water. The opening of the navigation was celebrated at Cumberland, on Thursday week, by a large number of citizens from various parts of the country.

—The population of Carlisle is 4,570—increased in ten years but 228. There are 123 more females than males. The colored population numbers 337. The population of Shippensburg is 1578—40 more females than males—increased in ten years 105.

—Germans in Cincinnati.—As indicating the extent of the German population of Cincinnati, it is stated that 40,000 letters are received annually at the post-office in that city, from Germany, on which the postage collected amounts to \$14,000.

—It is rumored that the Florida Indians are again becoming troublesome; and an outbreak is again apprehended.

—A married man whose habits are not very regular, one evening last week, while walking in the streets, encountered a lady whose walk and actions encouraged him to address her. He was pleased at the impression she made, and forthwith offered his arm to escort her home, which she accepted. After leading him around several squares she finally brought him up to his own house.—*It was his wife.*

—A Female Army.—The King of Dahomey, in Western Africa, has a standing army of 8,000 blacks, half of whom are females. The King takes great pride in his female army, and they are selected with an eye to beauty of proportions, and look, of course, magnificent in their peculiar uniforms. Marriage alone is forbidden them. In all services requiring hardihood and intrepidity, these Amazons are said to be foremost and successful.

—Sum of Temperatures.—This order, organized in New York in 1842 by sixteen obscure persons, now numbers over 300,000 members, scattered over the continent from Newfoundland to the Pacific coast. News has just been received of the organization of the Grand Division of England, under a charter from the National Division of North America. It is highly popular in England.

From the Carlisle Democrat of Thursday last.

Resignation.

We learn that WILLIAM S. COBEAN, Esq., had tendered his resignation as Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, to the Board of Directors, on Wednesday the 2d of October, which was held over until the 21st meeting, when it was accepted. Mr. Cobean, therefore, retires from the duties of that office in a few days. There is no one of our whole community, who has held a higher place in the esteem and affection of our citizens, and they will bear with regret of his resignation. His ability and kindness have won for him an unbounded popularity, while his accuracy, unblemished integrity, and strict attention to business, has given him a high reputation everywhere. For many years he was the Cashier of the Carlisle Bank, and before he secured that appointment, was for a long period one of the officers of the Gettysburg Bank.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Mr. COBEAN having resigned his appointment as Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, in consequence of a rheumatic affection of his right arm and hand—at a meeting of the Board of Directors on the 8th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the cause which has induced Mr. Cobean to resign his appointment as Cashier of this Institution, and we cannot part with so valuable an officer, and an associate so gentlemanly, so kind and courteous, without expressing our high estimation of the many amiable qualities which have acquired the confidence and respect of all to whom he is known.

Since the organization of this institution, the intercourse between the Board of Directors and Cashier, has been of the most agreeable and friendly character, and in the present separation, we feel that we are parting with the services of an officer who combines perfect integrity, a thorough knowledge of his duties, and that pleasing and amiable manner characteristic of a gentleman.

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

The Philadelphia Sun of Tuesday, says:—"We are authorized to announce, that the Hon. L. C. LEVIN will contest Col. FLORENCE's right to a seat in the 32d Congress. We have no doubt Mr. L. will contest it successfully. Every hour pours a fresh flood of light upon the dark plot in the 1st and 2nd wards of Montgomery, and the fraud has now become as glaring as it is stupendous."

We have heard that the election of District Attorney for Philadelphia will also be contested.

Bald Robbery of the U. S. Mail.

We learn from the Philadelphia Times of Monday, that as the Great South and Western mail was leaving the city on Saturday night, the mail car, on its road to the depot at Gray's Ferry, was entered and robbed of the pouches containing the letters for Richmond, Wheeling, Raleigh and Wilmington, N. C. A small bridge some three miles below Gray's Ferry, had been previously fired and destroyed. The passenger train had been compelled to return, and the supposition is, that the robbery was committed in the interim.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, the pouches, with a large number of letters, were found on the farm of Mr. Reuenter, near Broad and Federal streets. The letters were plundered of all their contents, but a number of drafts were left. The mails robbed came from New York, and the letters found have been sent to that city.

Two or three individuals have been arrested on suspicion.

—Death of Mrs. Wice.—The Hon. Henry A. Wice received at his seat, during the session of the Virginia Convention, on Wednesday, the sad intelligence of the death of his lady. Mrs. W. expired suddenly at a late hour on Monday night. Mr. Wice was unanimously excused from further attendance for a week. His wife was the daughter of Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia.

—A Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun says:—"The burdens of State affairs bear lightly on Mr. Fillmore. He has enough to do, but finds time for everything. He is calm and self-possessed, and disposing of matters of State with promptness, intelligence, and a single eye to the welfare of the country."

—Judging from the many amendments attached to the appropriation bills, says the Boston Atlas, the expenditures of the Government will reach some sixty-five millions of dollars the present year. Now taking into consideration the fact that the "Boundary Land Bill" which has passed, appropriates an almost unlimited quantity of land for Military bounties, and thereby diminishes the revenue from public lands to almost nothing—the receipts of the Government will not near come up to the expenditures, so that the next session, Congress will have either to revise the tariff and increase the duties, or else lay a direct tax upon the people. Which will they choose to do?

—Land in Lancaster County.—The price of land in Lancaster county, is enormously high. As an instance, the Intelligence says that the properties belonging to the estate of Isaac Evans, deceased, in E. Lampeter township, about four miles out of the city, were sold a few days ago at the following rates, viz:

No. 1—112 acres at \$136 25 per acre.
No. 2—65 142 06

—A Wild Man.—A man, who is denominated "wild," has been seen lurking for sometime past in the neighborhood of Hallstown, in this county. He is in a state of nudity, and is quite hairy. At the approach of any one he makes good his escape. How he subsists is a mystery, as he never enters a house. A party of 20 persons made search for him on Sunday last, but did not succeed in discovering him, although the day before he was seen.—*Charleston, Va. Free Press.*

—Lullabion.—We understand that at the recent meeting of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church, steps were taken towards establishing fraternal relations between that body and the old Synod of Pennsylvania. The unhappy estrangement seems at an end, and the day may not be distant when these two bodies will be united in one.

—The White Mountains in Maine have put on their winter dress, and tower above the Western horizon, like vast snow-heaps, contrasting finely with the many-colored autumnal foliage of the woods in that direction.

Vote on the Amendment.

[OFFICIAL.]		For.	Against.
Adams,	1038	1878	
Allegheny,	4431	2351	
Armstrong,	1040	892	
Beaver,	2577	452	
Bedford,	1813	1001	
Berks,	5100	3352	
Blair,	891	738	
Bradford,	2889	958	
Bucks,	5372	2971	
Butler,	3791	84	
Cambria,	389	1375	
Carbon,	150	687	
Centre,	1637	1028	
Chester,	3392	4272	
Clarion,	1293	217	
Clearfield,	927	517	
Columbia,	623	335	
Crawford,	1369	519	
Cumberland,	3586	231	
Dauphin,	2033	2510	
Delaware,	1404	2629	
Elk,	2150	491	
Eric,	3908	369	
Fayette,	2879	1638	
Franklin,	3921	2285	
Fulton,	697	169	
Greene,	714	1625	
Huntingdon,	1745	545	
Indiana,	677	142	
Jefferson,	797	747	
Junata,	6889	1836	
Lancaster,	1941	1145	
Lawrence,	1241	1671	
Lebanon,	3384	587	
Lefebvre,	2229	807	
McKean,	2772	104	
Merger,	703	938	
Millheim,	942	274	
Monroe,	3001	3148	
Montgomery,	1004	279	
Moutour,	709	2632	
Northampton,	1415	825	
Northumberland,	1452	917	
Perry,	6290	4083	
Philadelphia city,	16156	4002	
Philadelphia county,	16156	4002	
Pike,	2154	2640	
Potter,	3223	50	
Schuylkill,	386	36	
Somerset,	2065	338	
Susquehanna,	1431	1424	
Sullivan,	1300	352	
Tioga,	2066	1475	
Union,	1687	127	
Venango,	3024	596	
Warren,			
Washington,			
Wayne,			
Westmoreland,			
Wyoming,			
York,			

Steamboat Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 14.—The steamer J. B. Gordon, while on her way to Wheeling, yesterday morning, collapsed a flue, when eighteen miles below Pittsburg, and four persons were instantly killed; five or six others were dangerously scalded. The boat was immediately driven ashore, with but little of the freight lost.

—Union Meetings in the South.—Enthusiastic meetings in favor of the Union were held last week in Monroe and Troup counties, Georgia. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that so long as the North fulfills the stipulations required by the recently passed compromise bills, the South will abide by them.

—Heavy Damages for Seduction.—The Circuit Court in Van Buren, Arkansas, lately tried the suit of William Ward, against James Conger, for seducing plaintiff's daughter, a girl of 15 years old. Verdict for Mr. Ward, five thousand dollars damages. This is the first case of seduction ever tried in this country. The jury expressed their regret that they could not legally lay the damages at \$10,000.

—The night line from Philadelphia for Lancaster, on Monday week, when near Leaman Place, ran over a bull which had been lying on the track. The bull got entangled among the wheels of the locomotive, that it took several hours to extricate it.

—When a girl commences swearing in her evidence against a young man, he may as well give up the ghost and retire. Last week, Sarah Ann Brister recovered \$1550 of Jno. Swearingin, at Wellsburg, Ohio, for breach of marriage contract. Jailing with a Brister must be poor pay in those diggings.

—New Place of Deposit.—A Boston police officer who searched "one of the girls" in Ann street, for robbing a countryman of \$1, found the bank bill ingeniously placed behind one of her ears, and covered deeply with an extra quantity of hair combed upon that side!

—A Family of Ministers.—The Presbyterian Herald says that the Rev. W. W. Martin, a venerable Presbyterian minister, who died on the 10th ult. at Livonia, in Indiana, left behind him two sons-in-law, Presbyterian ministers; and one son in the Theological Seminary at New Albany, preparing for the missionary work, making eight ministers in one family.

—A Malicious Duel.—A physician of Paris, who was recently challenged to a duel, chose what he called his own weapons, pistols, and should be drawn which of the two should swallow a drachm of arsenic. The challenger declined and the affair was settled amicably.

—What Sort of Weather we are to Have.—The editor of the Alexandria Gazette says, he has been informed by a scientific friend, who has recently examined a record of the weather which has been uninterruptedly kept through several generations, for the past 300 years, and that he finds that as the first three days prior to the autumnal equinox, so are the autumn and winter which follow: that if these days be mild and pleasant so will the winter; if, on the other hand, the three days preceding be cold and blustering, so will be the autumn and winter that succeed. Our attention has been more particularly drawn to this theory from the remarkably fine weather succeeding the hail storm which recently passed over this section of country, which is so different from the weather generally succeeding a hail storm.

—There are twenty-four newspapers published in the English language on the shores of the Pacific, most of them by Americans, in California, Oregon and Deseret.

Remains of General Taylor.

The remains of General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, will leave Washington City, in a car furnished by the Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the morning of the 25th of October, at six o'clock, and will reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock, where Col. Taylor and Col. W. S. Bliss will take possession of the corpse. They will then proceed over the Susquehanna Road, by the express train, stopping at York a few minutes, and will go thence, to Wrightsville, where they will cross the Columbia bridge, and proceed by the new river railroad on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, to Middletown, and thence to Harrisburg, and so over the Central Railroad to Pittsburgh, where they will take the steamer to Louisville. The Portsmouth and Central Railroad Companies have behaved with liberality and promptitude, passing the remains and the escort free of all expense.

"Old Wiley" precedes the remains of his illustrious master, and will take the railroad from Washington, via Baltimore, to York and Columbia, where he will go by Leech's Canal Line to Pittsburgh, and so on to Kentucky.

—Fatal Accident.—Samuel Banges, a colored man, aged about 35 years, residing near Hanover, York county, being engaged on Saturday week, in hauling wood with a hand wagon from the woods, came to his end, in a sudden manner. He had taken along with him a rifle, for the purpose of shooting game. He loaded his wagon, and returned towards home with this loaded weapon, laying on top of the wood. At home, in the act of taking it off the wood, it was accidentally discharged, and the whole contents passed through the middle of his body. He died on the following Monday. He left a wife—he was a negro who was much respected and well known.

—NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa.—5's, Relief, new issue. The engraving is pretty fair, and the general appearance of the note, with the exception of the paper, which looks as if varnished, quite good. They may, however, be easily detected by observing that some of the letters of "Lancaster" touch the flowers around the medallion at the left of the vignette, whilst in the genuine there is a considerable space between all the letters and the medallion. The letters in the names of the Engravers are not all of the same size in the counterfeit.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

—We really do not know whether the furious Abolitionists of the North or the furious ultras of the South are most violent against the compromise measures adopted by Congress. Both factions have been setting their hearts upon breaking up the Union, and both are of course sorely vexed that anything at all in the shape of a compromise has been effected. The Northern Abolitionists swear that the compromise so called yields everything to the South, and the Southern ultras swear that it yields everything to the North, and the swearings of both are entitled to equal credit.—*Louisville Journal.*

—The

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL

Two Mills Southwest of Littlestown, in Gettysburg Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and other waiting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times.

STEAM MILL FLOURING MILL

is close by and in connection with the large FLOURING MILL, and together are calculated to do a large amount of business. Flour is made from the best of wheat, and is of the highest quality. The mill is now in full operation and calculated to do a large amount of business.

AT THE MILLS

Wholesale and retail. Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted pure. A large lot of Shopped Rye, Corn, Oats, Malt, Bran, Short, Ship, etc., to be had at a liberal fair price.

GRAND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for unground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at large expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS

The undersigned, therefore, respectfully request the patronage of the surrounding country. Flour, meal, and other grinding done at all times, and all other work done at the mill, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can go at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain to the mill, and have it ground at once.

COOKING STOVES

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, for sale, at his OLD STAND, in York street, nearly opposite Watters' Hotel, a large variety of COOKING STOVES.

These stoves have been thoroughly tested, and found to be the best of the kind, and are calculated to do a large amount of business. They are of the highest quality, and are calculated to do a large amount of business.

COPPER KETTLES

made of good materials by competent workmen, and are of the highest quality. They are of the highest quality, and are calculated to do a large amount of business.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware

which will be disposed of at rates as favorable for the purchaser as can be had at any other establishment in the county. J. HOUSE SPOT- ING always attended to, as well as orders for any other work in his line.

REMOVAL

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D., has removed his office to the building opposite the Eastern Church in Chambersburg, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

DR. C. N. BEECHER

Dr. C. N. Beecher, Rev. J. Watson, D. D., Dr. H. H. Warren, D. D., Dr. C. A. Cowgill, Prof. M. Jacobs, Dr. G. Gilbert, Dr. H. L. Baugher, Prof. Stover, Dr. W. M. Reynolds, Gettysburg, July 8.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq., deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants for patents and pensions, and can also act as a journey to Washington, and application to him personally or by letter.

JAMES G. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office, April 10.

WILLIAM B. McQUEEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin Hotel, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McQueen, Esq., April 10.

CARPENTERS, On Job, Carriage On Hand

Carriage Trimmings, Gun Shop, Trunk, etc. for sale cheap by A. ARNOLD.

WESTERN HOTEL

Corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

FARE REDUCED!

THE FARE from GETTYSBURG TO HAGERSTOWN, by the way of Chambersburg, has been reduced to TWO DOLLARS! Superior coaches from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, and thence to Hagerstown, twice a week, on the morning, dine at Chambersburg, and reach Hagerstown early in the evening.

For the Gentlemen

ROHORN and LEAF HATS, new styles, for sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Articles for Gentlemen's Wear

CASIMERE, CASSIMERE, DRILLING, SATIN and other VESTINGS, for the approaching season, at the J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

GUM SHOES

A large lot of GUM SHOES just arrived, for sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

PORTFOLIOS

A fresh supply of sale by J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of PLAIN and FINE IRONS

can be found at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

APPOINTMENT of OILS, PAINTS, FRANKS and DYE STUFFS

to be found at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

RECEIVED

A large lot of GUM SHOES just arrived, for sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOCCASINS and KID SHOES, GAITERS, etc., for sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made

It is singular and yet true, how the F. W. ARNOLD can sell his GOODS at all times so much CHEAPER than his neighbors, and yet when the truth is known, that he purchases entirely for CASH, the question is soon solved.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

The Original and Genuine Preparation! The most powerful and effective remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and other respiratory ailments.

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IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

The Improved Double Oven LAUBACH'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

These stoves are now in full operation and calculated to do a large amount of business. They are of the highest quality, and are calculated to do a large amount of business.

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KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARRISBURG, PA. CHARTER CAPITAL, \$75,000. Rates as low as any other good company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desiring to insure their lives.

1. The results of the Company are divided annually among the life members in equal dividends, bearing interest payable in cash at the end of each year.

2. Premiums on the policy may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and when paid in full, the policy is guaranteed.

3. The policy may be assigned to the policyholder's family, and the proceeds may be paid to the family in the event of the death of the insured.

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EAGLE HOTEL

GETTYSBURG, PA. (FORMERLY KEPT BY JES. A. THOMPSON)

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken charge of the Eagle and Convention Hotel, in Chambersburg, street, Gettysburg, Pa., and is now in full operation.

The house has been thoroughly repaired and is furnished and equipped in the most complete manner. The service of attentive servants and careful management will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

Oct. 15.

COACHING BUSINESS

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he has now on hand, for sale, at his OLD STAND, in York street, nearly opposite Watters' Hotel, a large variety of COACHING BUSINESS.

CARRIAGES

Huggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best workmen. For sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

Law & Penalties against Passing

Small Notes. A NEXED will be found the portion of the Act of Assembly of 1850, prohibiting the circulation of small notes, and the penalties against passing them.

GOOD INTENT FACTORY

Take Notice, Farmers and others. This is to certify that the Good Intent Factory, in Chambersburg, Pa., is now in full operation and calculated to do a large amount of business.

WOODEN GOODS

such as Cloths, Sheets, Towels, Jeans, Cassimere, Flannels, broad and narrow, Blanketing, Carpet Yarn, colored or white, also Stocking Yarn, of various colors and quality. For sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will not be carried on by J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

HOLOWARE & STOVES

including Kettles, Pans, Stoves, Pans, Grills, etc., for sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

Farming Implements

including Plows, Harrows, etc., for sale at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

BLACKSMITHING

done at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

BOOTS & SHOES

done at J. E. TATE & CO., April 22.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

The Original and Genuine Preparation! The most powerful and effective remedy for all kinds of coughs, colds, and other respiratory ailments.

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NO. 50.

Fascinating a Bull.

er. Strange to say he did not make a subscriber; and in this respect he showed himself more faithful than some hired carriers.

LOCUST GROVE STEAM MILL

Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in Conowing Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding upon the shortest notice and in the very best manner. Farmers and other wanting grinding done, especially in time of low water, will please call at this establishment, where they can be accommodated at all times. The

STEAM MILL

is close by and in connection with the large FLOURING MILL,

and together are calculated to do a large amount of work. A PLASTER MILL and CLOVER MILL are in connection with this establishment, and Sowing can now be done at all times. Constantly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,

wholesale and retail, Family and Superfine Wheat Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warranted superior. A large lot of clovered Rye, Corn, Oats, Mixtures, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuffs, &c., to be had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER

on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for unground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and Feed business can be accommodated at all times on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and Feed manufactured, or by having their own grain ground.

This establishment has been erected at heavy expense for the special convenience and accommodation of the neighborhood, and will be carried on by first-rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits the patronage of the surrounding country. Farmers may rest assured that their grinding and all other work done at either of the Mills, in the very best manner, and at all times upon short notice. Persons going to the establishment from a distance can at all times, and particularly in a dry season, when the streams are low and water scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain home with their manufactured as they may wish. Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all times receive and take with them ground plaster in exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.

N. B. Wishing to give farmers a home market for their grain, fair price will be given for grain for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., delivered at the Mills.

Locust Grove, Sept. 9.

COOKING STOVES,

COPPER KETTLES, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, for sale, at his OLD STAND, on York street, nearly opposite Wattles' Hotel, a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

the most approved kind, embracing the *Baltimore* and *Daylight* Cooking Stove, the *Ever* and *Daylight* Cooking Stove, and the *Laurel* Patent Cooking Stove. These Stoves have been thoroughly tried, and found in every case to answer all the purposes for which a Cooking Stove can possibly be designed. Certificates almost without number can be produced to prove that no stove has yet been introduced that has given greater satisfaction than either of the above mentioned. And while the qualities are everything that could be desired, they are furnished at prices extremely low, to prove which the subscriber asks calls from all those who desire good and cheap Cooking Stoves. The general inquiry has thus far been, how can such a Stove be manufactured for so little money? For beauty, utility, convenience and cheapness, they are unsurpassed. Call and be convinced!

He also has on hand for sale, a large variety of

COPPER KETTLES,

made of good materials by competent workmen, the sizes varying from two gallon to barrel Kettles, which will sell at prices to suit the times. Also, an extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,

which will be disposed of at rates as favorable for the purchaser as can be had at any other establishment in the county. HOUSE SPOUTING always attended to, as well as orders for any other work in his line.

ANDREW POLLEY.

Gettysburg, Sept. 9.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlebrook's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Berchley, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., C. D. Horner, C. P. Krauth, D. D., C. A. Cowgill, Prof. M. Jacobs, D. Gilbert, W. L. Bausher, Prof. Weaver, W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 8.

D. MCNAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, by prompt and faithful attention to business, and by his efforts to secure justice to merit confidence and patronage.

EDWARD MCNAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Wm. B. MUELLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClain, Esq.

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard and Sharpsburg streets, BALTIMORE.

JAS. P. BAYLESS, PROPRIETOR.

Transient Travellers, per day, \$1 00
Houses at Levery, per day, 50
May 29.

FARE REDUCED!

THE Fare from GETTYSBURG to HAGERS-TOWN, (by the way of Chambersburg,) has been reduced to **Two Dollars!** Superior coaches from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, and railroad thence to Hagerstown, render the trip a pleasant one. Leave Gettysburg at 7 o'clock in the morning; dine at Chambersburg; and reach Hagerstown early in the evening.

J. L. TATE & CO.

May 15.

For the Gentlemen.

LEGHORN and PALM LEAF HATS, new styles, the cheapest in town, at

April 22.

ABM ARNOLD.

A GENERAL assortment of articles for Gen. Cassimer's, Cassimer's, DRILLING, SALIN and other VESTINGS, for the approaching season at the

April 22.

JEW'S CORNER.

GUM SHOES.

A large lot of first-rate Gum Shoes just arrived. Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

10,000 pounds of NAILS just received and for sale at

JOHN FAHNSTOCK'S.

June 10.

PORTFOLIOS—a fresh supply—for sale by

June 17.

KELLER KURTZ.

A GENERAL assortment of PLANE and PLANE IRONS, can be found at

JOHN FAHNSTOCK'S.

June 10.

ASSORTMENT of OILS, PAINTS, VARNISH, and DYE STUFFS, to be found at

JOHN FAHNSTOCK'S.

June 10.

KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Woodward & Brother's Nonparel Gray Dove Canehead TOBACCO, to which he invites the attention of those interested; also, on hand and in store, a large variety of superior

SEAGRAMS.

Family Groceries.

A GENERAL assortment of goods on hand and for sale by

ABM ARNOLD.

April 22.

EDWARD-WARE—such as Tubs, Buckets, Churns, &c., also Baskets, Brooms, &c., for sale at

JOHN FAHNSTOCK'S.

June 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

APLACAS, assorted colors, Linen Lustres, Bombazines, Embroidered Cashmeres, together with a splendid assortment of Fancy and Plain SILKS, all suitable for the season, the cheapest ever offered in Gettysburg. He invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied that no house in the Borough can offer the same inducements to the ladies as is offered at the Cheap Corner of

ABM ARNOLD.

April 22.

VARIETY of SADDLERY, HARNESS and CARTRIDGE MOUNTING, for sale at

JOHN FAHNSTOCK'S.

June 10.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO and KID SHOES, GAITHERS, &c. Misses do; also, Gentlemen's coarse and Fine Boots, Congress Gaiters, Pumps, &c., at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!

The Improved Double Oven LAUBACH'S PATENT COOKING STOVE.

TWO SIZES are now constantly kept for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Tin Shop of A. S. W. POLLEY, and in Littlestown, at J. B. BARBER'S Tavern. They are proven to be the best Stoves now in use, for Cooking, Baking, Boasting, and for Warming a House, with less wood than any other Stove, and are economical, or quickly, or when they amount to \$5 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

Wires in, insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which no other means can reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

Persons on the policy may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, or when they amount to \$5 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

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KEYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL. Guarantee Capital, \$75,000.

THIS Company is respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desiring of insuring their lives.

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Persons on the policy may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, or when they amount to \$5 and upwards, they may be paid one-half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

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STEAM MILL,
Two Miles Southwest of Littlestown, in
Germany Township, Adams County.

THIS establishment is now in full operation
and calculated to do all kinds of Grinding
on the shortest notice and in the very best man-
ner. Farmers and others waiting grinding done,
especially in time of low water, will please call
on this Establishment, where they can be accom-
modated at all times. The

STEAM MILL
enclosed by and in connection with the large

FLOURING MILL,
together are calculated to do a large amount
of a PLASTER MILL and CLOVER
MILL are in connection with this establishment,
and being now in use at all times. Constan-
tly on hand and for sale,

AT THE MILLS,
Wholesale and Retail. Family and Superfine Wheat
Flour, Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, warren-
dour, A large lot of chopped Rye, Corn,
Sorgho, Mixture, Bran, Shorts, Shipstuf, &c., to be
had at all times at fair prices.

GROUND PLASTER
on hand at all times, for sale or exchange for un-
ground. Those persons engaged in the Flour and
other business can be accommodated at all times
on the shortest notice, either with the Flour and
ground manufactured, or by having their own grain
mound.

This establishment has been erected at heavy
expense for the special convenience and accommoda-
tion of the neighborhood, and will be carried on
first rate

EXPERIENCED MILLERS.
The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits
the patronage of the surrounding country. Far-
mers may rest assured of having their grinding
done at all other work done at either of the Mills, in
the very best manner, and at all times upon short
notice. Persons going to the establishment from
a distance can at all times, and particularly in a
season, when the streams are low and water
scarce, by waiting a short time, take their grain
done with them manufactured as they may wish.
Those that bring plaster in the stone can at all
times receive and take with their ground plaster
exchange.

GEO. ARNOLD.
N. B. Wishing to give farmers a home market
for their grain, a fair price will at all times be given
for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, &c., delivered at
the Mills.
G. A.
Locust Grove, Sept. 9. 1f

COOKING STOVES,
CUPPER KETTLES, TIN WARE, &c. &c.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has now on
hand for sale at his OLD STAND, in York street,
opposite Wattles' Hotel, a large variety of


COOKING STOVES,
the most approved kinds, embracing the Balti-
more Fire-tight Cooking Stove, the Extra Air-tight
Cooking Stove, and the Loxbach Patent Cooking
Stove. These Stoves have been thoroughly tried,
and found in every case to answer all the purposes
for which a Cooking Stove can possibly be de-
signed. Certificates almost without number can
be produced to prove that no stove has yet been
introduced that has given greater satisfaction than
any of the above mentioned. And whilst their
merits are everything that could be desired, they
are finished at prices extremely low, to prove
that the subscriber asks calls from all those
who desire good and cheap Cooking Stoves. The
entire inquiry has thus far been, how can such a
stove be manufactured for so little money? For
simplicity, utility, convenience and cheapness, they
are unsurpassed. Call and be convinced!

He also has on hand for sale, a large variety of
COPPER KETTLES,
made of good materials by competent workmen,
and sizes varying from two gallons to barrel tins,
which they will sell at prices to suit the times
and in an extensive assortment of

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,
which will be disposed of at rates as favorable
to the purchaser as can be had at any other es-
tablishment in the county. **SP-HOUSE SPOUT-**
ing always attended to, as well as orders for any
other work in his line.

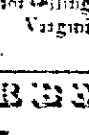
ANDREW POLLEY.
Harrisburg, Sept. 9. 1f

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
The Improved Double Oven
LAUBACH'S PATENT
COOKING STOVE.



TWO SIZES are now
constantly kept for sale,
in Gettysburg, at the Tin
Shop of ANNA W. POLLEY,
and in Littlestown, at J.
BARNER'S Tavern. They
are proven to be the best
Stoves now in use, for
Cooking, Baking, Roast-
ing, and for Warming a
House, with less wood
than any other Stove, and
the heaviest in the casing, for the size, of any
made. They are warranted to bake well in
ovens. Any person wanting these Stoves
ordered, by leaving word at either of the above
mentioned places, the proprietor will deliver them
on short notice, as he intends doing so peddling
throughout the county. He is confident that he can
procure for his customers the greatest satisfaction than hired peddlers.
He is already proprietor of SIX HUNDRED of
Laubach's Stoves sold in York, Adams, and
other counties, within two years, but not so
many of the late improvements. The improve-
ment is a double-flue, by which the lower oven
is heated easier, heated, and the holes are larger on
top to get more "lifter pots." We deem it un-
necessary to say more about them, but want peo-
ple to be judges of Cooking Stoves to examine
them thoroughly, and be so confident that they
find that they have advantages over any other
now in use, and according to the quality
procure, than any that are offered to the public.
They are likewise kept for sale at the Pro-
prietor's Foundry, near Dillsburg, York county.

NICAH ARNOLD,
Proprietor of the Right for York, Adams, Carroll,
and Harford Counties, and likewise Agent
for selling territorial rights in Maryland,
Virginia and Tennessee.

REMOVAL.
J. Lawrence Hill, D.D.,

AS removed his Office to the building oppo-
site the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg,
and has removed to the new Dental Store,
and has removed to have any Dental operations
performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
C. N. Berchey, Rev J. C. Watson, D. D.,
D. D. " C. F. Kauff, D. D.,
D. D. " C. M. Jacobs,
D. D. " H. L. Baugher,
D. D. " W. M. Reynolds.

JAMES R. BRED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, on the corner of the Public Square,
two doors west of the Postoffice Office.

W. M. McQUEENAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE, South-east Corner of the Franklin
Hotel, and opposite as Sheriff's Office,
P. O. W. M. McQueen, 3 sq

